The LONDON MAGAZINE:



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WITH

A NEW MAP of LINLITHGOWSHIRE,

drawn from an actual Survey, and finely engraved.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* DECEMBER, *&c.*

BANE STOCK.	INDIA STOCK	South Sea STOCK.	S. Sea An. old	S. Sea An. new	3 p. c. B. 1751.	3 p. cent. Ann red.	3 p. cent. B. conso.	3 per c. B. 1726.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756.	3 ½ per C. B. 1758.	4 per C. B. 1760.	4 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Scrip. 1 63.	Wind at Deal.	Weather at Lond.
112 ½		94	83 ¼			84 ¼	85 ¼			89 ½	96 ⅛	82 ½	8 0	96 ⅛	S. E.	rain
112 ½			83 ½				85 ⅛			89 ½	96 ⅛	82 ½	7 0		W. S. W.	cloudy
113 ⅛	155 ½			84 ¼		84 ½	85 ⅛				96 ⅛		9 0		W. S. W.	rain
113 ⅛			84 ¼			85	85 ⅛			90	96 ⅛		10 0		W. S. W	rain
113 ¼	155			84 ½	83 ½	84 ⅛	85 ¼				96 ¼		10 0		W. S. W.	rain
113 ¼	155 ½		83 ¾			84 ⅛	85 ¼			90	96 ¼	82	11 0		S. W.	frost
Sunday															S. W.	frost
113 ¼	155			84 ¼			85 ⅜				96 ⅜		11 0		W. S. W	cloudy
			83 ⅞				85 ⅜			89 ⅞	96 ⅜	82	11 0		S. W.	fair
113 ⅜				84 ¼		84 ½	85 ⅜		87		96 ⅜		11 0		S. W.	fair
	155 ½	93 ½	83 ¾			84 ⅛	85 ⅜			89 ⅞	96 ⅜	81 ¾	10 0		S.	fine
113 ⅜	156			84		84	85 ⅜				96 ⅜		7 0		S.	fair
113		93	83 ½	84 ¼		84	85			89	96 ⅛	81 ½	5 0		S. W.	rain
Sunday															S. W.	rain
113		93	83 ⅛	84 ⅛		84	85			89	96 ⅛	81 ½	5 0		S.	rain
			82 ¾			83 ⅞	84 ⅞			89	96	81 ¼	3 0		W.	fair
112 ⅛		93		83 ⅞	82	83 ⅞	84 ⅞				95 ⅞		4 0		S. S. E.	rain
			83			83 ⅞	84 ⅞			88 ⅛	95 ⅞		2 0		S.	cloudy
112 ⅝				84		83 ⅞	84 ⅜				95 ⅞		1 0		N.	rain
112 ½			83 ¼			83 ¼				88 ½	95 ⅝	81 ¼	1 0		N.	rain
Sunday															N.	rain
112 ⅝			83 ¼			83 ⅛				88 ¼	95 ¼	81 ¼	1 0		E. N. E.	rain
112 ¼		93	83 ¼			83				89	96	81 ⅛	2 0		E. N. E.	rain
112 ½	165					83					96 ⅛		2 0		E.	rain
112 ⅜				84 ¼		83							1 0		N. N. W.	rain
112 ⅜				84 ¼		83				88 ¼			6 0		N. b. E.	rain
112 ½		93 ½	83 ⅛			83				89		81 ¼	6 0		S. S. E.	rain
Sunday															S. E.	rain
112 ½						82 ¼							7 0		S.	rain
112 ½						82 ¼							7 0		N. N. W.	rain

Lottery Tickets, 13l. a 76. 10. 0

New Scrip. 90¼—90⅛

Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London
Wheat 30s od to 30s	71 to 81 5s load	71 to 81 7s load	81 0s to 81 17s.	91 0s od load	101. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	4s 8d buſhel	4s 6d buſhel	Hay per load 50 to 60s.
Barley 22s to 25s od	25s to 26s od qu	14s to 17s qr	25s to 26 6d qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 18 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 4d	Straw from 36s. to 42s.
Beans 22s to 22s od	29s to 32s	17s od to 19 od	31s to 32s	17s 9d to 19	15s to 16 od	19s to 24	15s to 15 6d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	2s 6d to 3s 8d	Coals 42s. per chald.
										Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s.

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
For DECEMBER, 1763.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Compel, i. e. dragoon *them to come in*. Ludov. xiv.

SIR,

THE deſign of this letter is to prove, that all penal laws when applied to religion are injurious to its cauſe, and productive of great evil in ſociety.

The baron de Monteſquieu has obſerved, "That the Chriſtian religion is a ſtranger to deſpotic power *."—"That penal laws ought to be avoided in reſpect to religion: They imprint fear, it is true: But as religion has laws which inſpire fear, the one is effaced by the other."—And again he ſays, "Hiſtory ſufficiently informs us, that penal laws have never had any other effect than to deſtroy †."—We can go yet farther, and with confidence affirm, all airs of authority are ſtrictly forbidden the chriſtian: He may not affect any pre-eminence. "Call no man your father upon the earth—neither be ye called maſters; for one is your maſter, the Chriſt." And St. Paul diſclaims all dominion over the faith of men. He knew that Jeſus, in all his teachings, did conſider mankind as inveſted with ſovereignty, in the province of religion; and therefore it was that he ever did appeal to the reaſon and underſtanding of his auditors, who were of themſelves to judge of the nature of his doctrine and miſſion.

Notwithſtanding this, there have been numerous inſtances of a flagrant uſurpation of power, and dominion over conſcience, among profeſſing chriſtians, which tyranny has taken ſhelter under the name of Church-diſcipline. A pretenſion to ſpiritual power, which a Tartar prince in a dark age of the world would put to the bluſh. For Voltaire reports, that Gengis-Can publiſhed an ordonnance, in a diet called Cour-ilte, "enjoining the belief of one God only, and that no one ſhould be perſecuted on the ſcore of religion."

We might properly examine into the foundation-claim to ſuch exerciſe of ſpiritual diſcipline, as has been applied either to believers or to unbelievers in Chriſtianity.——It is ſaid, "That Jeſus Chriſt did authorize his diſciples to exerciſe ſuch power of binding and looſing, and that his apoſtles did uſe the rod of diſcipline."——Good writers have fully proved, that *binding* and *looſing* could intend no more than publiſhing "the goſpel tenets of acceptance and rejection."—And, moreover, apoſtles did not uſe the rod of correction on believers, but only in ſome ſpecial caſes: As in that of the inceſtuous perſon; in order that the infidel might be convinced, that chriſtianity did not patronize ſuch unnatural intermarriages: And ſo likewiſe in the caſe of the wantonneſs, ſhewn by the Corinthians, in celebrating the memorials of the death of Chriſt. But even here, the immorality of the profeſſor was chaſtiſed by a miraculous power only; a power, that, upon the penitence of the offender, did immediately remove the puniſhment.—They were apoſtles, who had the gift of diſcerning ſpirits, that did exerciſe the diſciplinarian power; ſo that it was more properly, the immediate reproving hand of God, which could not poſſibly miſtake in its chaſtiſements.——But how will this divine ability, atteſting to the miſſion of apoſtles, warrant any ſort of diſciplinarian meaſures to be uſed by men who have no divine ability?

And will the matter put on a better countenance, when the unbeliever is the object either of eccleſiaſtical or of civil cenſure? I trow not. For however he may object to the evidence of the goſpel inſtitution, there are none who are competent judges of his prejudices and principles; and if they were, it could not be

* *Spirit of Laws*, *b.* xxiv. *c.* 3.

† *B.* xxv. *c.* 12.

their province to ſit in judgment, or to inflict any puniſhment upon his infidelity: For the New Teſtament, which is the only authentic code of chriſtian ſtatute laws, has not one ſingle rule which authorizes any kind of puniſhment to be inflicted on the infidel. There is but one inſtance on record of any rebuke being given, that carried ſo much as the appearance of puniſhment on the oppoſers of chriſtianity; and that was on Elymas, the Jew-ſorcerer and falſe prophet, who uſed his magical arts in order to turn Sergius Paulus, the proconſul of the iſland of Paphos from the faith. The apoſtle ſtruck him blind for a ſeaſon, the better to expoſe this magician to juſt ridicule; and to convince the proconſul of his own divine miſſion. It is highly probable, the blindneſs was attended with no pain; and that as ſoon as the end was anſwered of ſhewing the impoſtor, the blindneſs was removed.——Now, what can there be, in this apoſtolic proceedure, that would juſtify the rod of diſcipline being exerciſed on the unbeliever? —The uſual plea, is, that of convincing and reforming. In the caſe before us, there are no appearances of any good effect wrought on the magician. It is moſt probable he continued in his infidelity, otherwiſe we might have expected ſome notice would have been taken of his conviction. It therefore does not furniſh the leaſt argument in favour of diſcipline upon the unbeliever.

The opinion of St. Paul, which is ſurely of ſome weight, will be againſt any exerciſe of chriſtian authority over infidels. See his injunction on Timothy, 2 ep. ii. 25. "In meekneſs inſtruct thoſe that oppoſe themſelves." The biſhop of Epheſus may not inflict any cenſures. But might not an apoſtle do it, though a biſhop could not?—— He might not; ſo he himſelf expreſsly ſays, 1 Cor. 5, 12. "What have I to do to judge them that are without?"— Thus it appears manifeſt from the book, that penal laws are not to be applied by Chriſtians in defence of religion. They are, verily, repugnant to the nature, the ſpirit and genius of chriſtianity. Puniſhments have no greater an aptitude to open the eyes of mens underſtandings, than hot vinegar poured into the eyes has to help the organ of bodily ſight. ——Dr. Brown, in his late addreſs to the Britiſh colonies, has been pleaſed to ſay, "That the principle of intolerance and perſecution ariſes in the church of Rome from a conſiſtent principle and belief, that there is no ſalvation without the pale of their communion. This principle, he ſays, no proteſtant holds: And therefore the falſe zeal of a perſecuting, or intolerant proteſtant, hath not the ſame foundation, nor is therefore attended with the ſame ſteady conſequences with that which is built on the popiſh faith. The perſecuting zeal of the papiſt is founded in principle; the perſecuting zeal of a proteſtant is only founded in paſſion, and therefore goes no farther than it is urged by the principle of diſlike."

With the doctor's leave, I would preſume to ſay, that the intolerant perſecuting principle is the very ſame with both the papiſt and proteſtant; and the conſequences have been and are every where ſimilar, ſo far as the civil power has or does ſuffer church-diſcipline, or penal laws to operate, which might be abundantly proved, if there was occaſion for it. But for the numerous inſtances let church hiſtory be conſulted, or the hiſtory of England, in 1662.——But we need not be at much pains, ſince a very modern book will furniſh us with a flagrant teſtimony of the ſameneſs of principle; where the prelate ſays, "A cauſeleſs ſeparation from the national church, is a CRIME, which on all the principles of law and reaſon, deſerves condign puniſhment*."—This is in full proof of the principle being the very ſame both in the papiſt and the proteſtant. The biſhop will perhaps ſcreen himſelf under the cautionary term, *cauſeleſs*; the *cauſeleſs ſeparation*. But I am firmly perſuaded, from my knowledge of him, that ſhould the tables be turned upon him, he would give the term no quarter. *E. g.* Suppoſe the proteſtant-diſſenter ſhould ſay, "a CAUSELESS refuſing to diſſent from the national church, is a crime, which on all the principles of law and reaſon, deſerves condign puniſhment."——What would he ſay to this impudent aſſertion? ——And yet, the diſſenter has all the reaſon in the world to think it muſt be every whit as well grounded as the bp's. His lordſhip's declaration has nothing better to reſt upon than his own monopolizing *ipſe dixit*, and however he may pretend to ſoften the ſeverity of his uncharitable ſentence, by ſaying, "that there is no adequate judge, but that POWER who can diſtinguiſh between a well and an ill informed conſcience, and that very juſtly

* *See biſhop of Glouceſter's Doctrine of Grace, vol.* ii. *p.* 277.

juſtly therefore did this FREE government remit the queſtion to a wiſer tribunal;" yet he afterwards dogmatically affirms,——"But in ſo doing it did not mitigate, but, by its indulgence, rather aggravate the GUILT, wherever it ſhould be found hereafter to exiſt."

I appeal to the biſhop, and to all men of common ſenſe, and challenge him, and any other, to ſhew what difference there is between the Romiſh prieſt, and the proteſtant biſhop? The principle is the very ſame, tho' the civil power, in a land of liberty, ſo happily reſtrains the operation. For, if, by the biſhop's judgment, we can be perſuaded, "That a cauſeleſs ſeparation from the national church, is a crime which on all the principles of law and reaſon does deſerve condign puniſhment," it muſt be the ſame in Italy, in France, and in Muſcovy; in Turkey and in China, as well as in England. Conſequently, if his lordſhip ſhould ſay, it is no where ſo, but in his national church; then the claims he makes to infallibility, are altogether as excluſive as thoſe of papal Rome, notwithſtanding his aukward paradoxical pretences to toleration.

No HIGH CHURCH MAN.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

Quiſque ſuos patimur manes.

SIR, Smyrna coffee houſe, Nov. 26, 1763.

AMONGST the many grievances that have of late been pointed out by your correſpondents, and other writers in the cauſe of the ſubject, I am greatly ſurprized to find one altogether unregarded, that, in the opinion of many ſenſible honeſt men, merits the attention of the publick, as it is at leaſt of equal importance with thoſe they ſeem to be engaged in; I mean, that diſproportionate diſtribution of the treaſure already made, and that intended, of the Manilla effects, &c. found at the Havannah, amongſt thoſe indefatigable, well all-deſerving brave fellows, employed in the reduction of that important place, whoſe fatigues and other ſufferings far ſurpaſſed any thing that happened in the late war. I think the conduct of thoſe ſlighted brave men cannot be ſufficiently commended; not only for their gallant behaviour at that place, but for their unmatched courage and intrepidity in North America, Guadaloupe, Martinico, &c. where the greateſt part of that army were before employed; and what is their reward? Is there an Engliſhman that does not feel for the uſage thoſe heroes have met with, and that would not contribute, by every equitable method, to the redreſſing a grievance of ſo intolerable a nature? I will examine the equity of the two chief claimants before I proceed any further: Were they founded on precedent? Was it their uncommon and tranſcendent merit entitled them? I ſhould ſuppoſe not, becauſe that of Boſcawen, Saunders, Amherſt, Wolfe, &c. muſt be allowed at leaſt equal to theirs. None of the four laſt great men I have taken the liberty to mention ſhared ſo largely of any booty taken. Was it becauſe the fatigues of the ſiege fell particularly upon the two commanders? I ſhould think not. I am puzzled, Mr. Printer, nor can I ſuggeſt to myſelf any pretence, therefore muſt give it up. Indeed one thing I had almoſt forgot that is alledged in their vindication, viz. that the Government left the partition of any money, &c. that might be found there to the direction of the chiefs. Some ſay they had granted, before they left England, one-third of the booty that might be taken there; if ſo, ſhould readily acquit them; but this every one now ſeems to ſuſpect; for, ſay they, if the thing was ſo ſettled, why did they not proclaim their right before the reduction of the place? I ſuppoſe, in anſwer to this, it will be ſaid, it might have had a bad effect on the fleet and army; I would then preſume to aſk, why any thing ſhould be done that poſſibly could give diſguſt to thoſe brave fellows? I am ſure making one man's fortune, and adding ſo very conſiderably to that of another, could not be ſo juſt, or eſſential to the good of this country, as giving to twenty thouſand what their merit juſtly entitled them to; or why ſhould the intereſt of two be preferred to that of a well deſerving twenty thouſand?

I am well convinced, had the exigencies of the ſtate required the treaſure found at the Havannah, it would have given no diſſatisfaction to the fleet and army; but the preſent diſtribution was galling to the higheſt degree, and could not fail hurting their generous ſpirits.

It is no doubt equally a matter of wonder to the publick, (and, indeed, I think a more ſtriking, at leaſt a more flagrant inſtance of partiality,) that diſproportionate partition of this booty ſhared by the navy amongſt its officers, &c. Perhaps this may not have been ſo clearly repreſented as the nature of it requires; we will then ſtart with each captain of a king's ſhip being a gainer

on

on this occaſion of one thouſand three hundred pounds, a lieutenant only eighty-ſix pounds, inferior officers in the ſhip in proportion (I mean with the lieutenant's eighty-ſix pounds.)

The firſt intended ſhare for the captains was not near the above ſum, but they having heard of this intended diſtribution, and as they very well knew an unuſual one to their prejudice, ſeemed all highly diſſatisfied. An expedient, however, was thought of, which moſt effectually anſwered the end of appeaſing them, viz. adding to their intended ſhare of prize-money one eighth more, not taken from the ſuperior ſhare, but from the lieutenants downwards, which added to the captains firſt intended ſhares, made them up the ſum of one thouſand three hundred pounds, and conſequently the lieutenants, &c. became the ſufferers by this innovation.

I think it, on ſuch occaſion, an inſtance of the greateſt hardſhip to take from a ſett of people, the moſt active ones in the ſiege, (in the naval department,) to give it to a ſet of gentlemen, who were almoſt intirely inactive, as every body knows there never was more than one of them employed at a time, which duty fell on two or three particular ones; whereas every lieutenant downwards in the fleet underwent very ſevere duty, and partook largely of the hardſhips of the ſiege.

Before I conclude I muſt beg leave to treſpaſs a little more on your time and patience, by relating the following fact; which cannot fail doing great honour to the parties immediately concerned: The Spaniards conſented to pay two hundred thouſand dollars to be at liberty to bring certain effects into the town, which during the ſiege they had diſpoſed of elſewhere; this money, with ſome more diſcovered about that time, was to be diſtributed amongſt the conquerors, but the early departure of the commander from the Havannah not allowing time (as the agents pretended) for that diſtribution to be made, each ſhip's proportion was ordered to be carried to England, in the reſpective ſhips, and there to be divided, and, would you believe it, freight was taken for this money.

It is to be hoped that there may yet be found ſome noble Britons, whoſe hearts are free from this infection, and who have both abilities and publick ſpirit enough to do Engliſh valour juſtice.

Your, &c. BRUTUS.

St. James's, Dec. 20.

WHEREAS by the 8th and 19th articles of the definitive treaty of Paris, the ratifications whereof were exchanged the 10th day of March laſt eighteen months, from the day of the ſaid exchange, are allowed to ſuch of his majeſty's ſubjects, who ſhall have ſettled in the iſlands of Guadaloupe, of Marie-Galante, of Deſirade, of Martinico and of Belleiſle, or in the other places reſtored to France by the ſaid treaty, or who ſhall have any commercial affairs to ſettle there, to ſell their lands, and eſtates, ſettle their affairs, to recover their debts and to bring away their effects, as well as their perſons;—And whereas, in order to their availing themſelves, in the moſt ſecure, and effectual manner, of the liberty ſo ſtipulated, in behalf of his majeſty's ſubjects, it is alſo provided by the ſaid article, that they ſhall be permitted to ſend veſſels to the ſaid iſlands, and other places reſtored as above; which veſſels are to ſerve to no other uſe than that of bringing away their ſaid perſons, and effects;—To go in ballaſt;—Their whole number, and the tonnage of each, to be limited;—To ſet ſail within a fixed term;—make one voyage only;—And all the effects belonging to the Engliſh to be embarked at the ſame time—And it being further agreed, that his moſt chriſtian Majeſty ſhall cauſe the neceſſary paſſports to be given to the ſaid veſſels, &c.—Which liberty of bringing away their effects, as well as their perſons, on board of ſhips of their own nation is likewiſe ſtipulated, under the ſame conditions, in behalf of ſuch of his majeſty's ſubjects, as ſhall have ſettled in the iſland of Cuba, or have any commercial affairs to ſettle there.

And whereas ſome ſeparate applications have been already made to his majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate, for obtaining paſſports according to the ſaid above recited articles from the crowns of France and Spain, in order to the procuring of which it may be neceſſary, that the whole number of ſhips intended to be ſent, the burden and tonnage of each, and the term of time in which they will ſet ſail, ſhould be once declared; it is therefore hereby propoſed and deſired, that all merchants or others, concerned in the execution of the ſtipulations contained in the above recited articles, do deliver into the office of the earl of Halifax, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of State, with all

ient ſpeed, a deſignation in writing, gned, with their names, of the ſhips coposed to be ſent by all, and every of em, either jointly or ſeparately, with e name and tonnage of each and the me within which they are intended to il to any of the French iſlands, or pla-s, (ſpecifying to which) or to the iſle Cuba, reſpectively: upon the receipt which deſignations, his majeſty's ſaid cretary of ſtate may be enabled to ake application, in the king's name, the courts of France and Spain, for e delivery of the reſpective paſſports greed by treaty to be given to the ſaid ſſels, as is above ſet forth.

LETTERS *to Mr.* WILKES, *&c.*

Letter to Dr. Brockleſby *to Mr.* Wilkes.

"Dear Sir,

ATE laſt night I received the in-cloſed letter from my moſt inge-ous and worthy friend Dr. Hebberden, d alſo the incloſed copy of an order of e houſe of commons, to report upon ur caſe on the 19th of January. I am refore to intreat you to fix the hour for r attendance at your houſe on Monday, d I will take care to appoint Dr. Heb-rden and Mr. Hawkins.

I am, dear ſir,

orfolk-Street, Your moſt obedient
nday Morn, humble ſervant,
c. 18, 1763. R. BROCKLESBY."

tter from Dr. Hebberden *to Dr.* Bro-ckleſby, *which was the* incloſed letter *above-mentioned.* [The order of the Houſe of Commons may be ſeen in the votes of that Houſe; it cannot be printed any where elſe.]

"Dear Sir, Cecil ſtreet, Dec. 17.

N order of the houſe of commons is come to Mr. Hawkins and to attend Mr. Wilkes from time to e, in order to obſerve the progreſs the cure, and to make a report to the uſe, together with you and Mr. ares. You will oblige us by ac-ainting Mr. Wilkes with this; and if will let us know what time you intend ſee Mr. Wilkes, on Monday, we will be dy to meet you there. Mr. Hawkins res that the appointment may be for e hour after twelve. I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

W. HEBBERDEN."

ard from Mr. Wilkes *to Dr.* Heb-berden.

MR. Wilkes preſents his com-pliments to Dr. Hebberden, and is duly ſenſible of the kind care and concern of the houſe of commons, not only for his health, but for his ſpee-dy recovery. He is attended by Dr. Brockleſby, of whoſe integrity and abi-lity he has had the experience of many years, and on whoſe ſkill he has had the moſt perfect reliance. Mr. Wilkes can-not but ſtill be of opinion, that there is a peculiar propriety in the choice he at firſt made of Dr. Brockleſby, for the cure of what is called a gun-ſhot wound, from the circumſtance of the doctor's having been ſeveral years phyſician to the army; but at the ſame time enter-tains a real eſteem for Dr. Hebberden's great merit; and though he cannot ſay that he wiſhes to ſee the Doctor at preſent, he hopes that in a few weeks he ſhall be well enough to beg that honour, to eat a bit of mutton in Great-George-ſtreet."

Monday, Dec. 19.

A Card from Mr. Wilkes *to Mr.* Haw-kins.

"MR. Wilkes preſents his compli-ments to Mr. Hawkins. He ſome time ago, from motives of huma-nity, readily conſented, at the requeſt of Mr. Martin, to receive the viſits of Dr. Hebberden and Mr. Hawkins. He is now acquainted that the honour Mr. Hawkins intends him, of a viſit to-day, is not at the deſire of Mr. Martin; and therefore he begs that it may be deferred till he is more capable of enjoying com-pany. He has every reaſon to conti-nue perfectly ſatisfied with the conduct of Mr. Graves, a military ſurgeon of eminence, who extracted the ball. He hopes, in a few weeks, to be ſo well re-covered, as to be able to receive Mr. Hawkins in Great George-ſtreet; and ſhall be impatient for an opportunity of ſhewing the juſt regard he will ever pay to ſo diſtinguiſhed a character.

Monday, Dec. 19.

Some Hints, by way of Caution to the Publick, to prevent or detect the Deſigns of Thieves and Sharpers.

Left in Manuſcript by Charles Speckman, *alias* Brown, *executed at* Tyburn *the* 23*d of* November, *for robbing Mrs.* Dixon, *in* Broad-ſtreet, Carnaby-mar-ket, *in* September *laſt, of ſome Lace.*

1. NEVER place many different articles on the counter at one time; nor turn your back on the cuſto-mers, but let ſome other perſon put the different articles up, whilſt you are in-tent upon the buſineſs before you.

2. It

2. It is in general to be ſuſpected, if a perſon pulls out a handkerchief, lays it down, and takes it up often, that ſome ill is intended. This was my conſtant practice with milliners and others, with regard to what lay in a ſmall compaſs. It never failed of ſucceſs. The following is one inſtance of my manner of uſing it: at Reading, in Berkſhire, I went to a milliner's ſhop, under pretence of buying ſome lace, to go round a cap and handkerchief, for my ſiſter. The milliner aſked if I was not too young a man to be a judge of lace? I replied being young I ſhould hope for better uſage, and left it entirely to her generoſity to ſerve me of that which was beſt of the kind. At this moment I fixed my eye on a particular piece. Pretending to have a bad cold, I took my handkerchief out to wipe my noſe, laid it down on this piece of lace, which repeating again, I took the lace up with my handkerchief, and then told the Milliner, I would ſtay, till I was grown older; though it is clear I was too old for her now. I took my leave, and marched gravely off, without the leaſt ſuſpicion; and went directly to the Crown inn, hired a horſe for Maidenhead, but puſhed on for London.

3. The ſhopkeeper, on ſeeing ſuch methods as this made uſe of, ſhould remove the handkerchief from off the goods; which will make the ſharper ſuſpect his deſign is ſeen through.

4. It is common at Haberdaſhers and other ſhops, which deal in ſmall articles, that for every article which is wanted to be paid for, the tradeſman applies to his till for change; his eyes being fixed thereon, then is the time ſomething the neareſt at hand on the counter is moved off.

5. Watch-makers and ſilver-ſmiths are impoſed on principally thus: in a morning or evening the ſharper well dreſſed, as a ſea-officer, will go to their ſhops, look at watches, buckles, rings, &c. when a variety of theſe are laid on the counter, if opportunity offers, the handkerchief is made uſe of; ſhould this fail, then the goods are ordered to a tavern, coffee-houſe, or private houſe, as beſt ſuits for elegance or honeſty then the perſon is inſtantly ſent back for ſomething omitted, whilſt the prize is ſecured, and the ſharper moved off another way. Though this is an old and ſtale trick, it is amazing how ſucceſsful the practitioners in it ſtill are.

The misfortunes, (ſays this unhappy youth, in the account he gives of himſelf) I have undergone have been, I am certain, intirely owing to the continual ſtate of rebellion that I lived in with my parents and God, for ſuch unnatural practices has been pleaſed to bring me to the moſt juſt and deſerved puniſhment. I am now ſhortly to ſuffer. If children did but properly conſider, the very fear of bringing their innocent parents to diſgrace and ſhame, would prevent them from purſuing thoſe wicked practices, which end in being publickly expoſed to a cenſorious world, and ſuffering an ignominious death."

He finiſhed his career at the age of 19. He was about five feet nine inches high, thin and genteel in his perſon, and affable in his behaviour, with much ſeeming innocence in his countenance.

An Account of Linlithgowshire, *with an accurate* Map *thereof.*

THE ſhire of Linlithgow, or West Lothian, takes its name from Linlithgow, its capital burgh. It has on the north the Firth of Forth, the rivers Cramond and Briechwater divide it from Mid-Lothian on the ſouth and eaſt, and on the weſt it is bounded by part of Lanerkſhire and Sterlingſhire. It is about fourteen miles long and ten broad; and affords plenty of coal, lime-ſtone, and ſalt, and a ſilver mine was diſcovered there *temp. Jac.* VI. from which a great quantity of ſilver was extracted. The town of Linlithgow is well built, and the inhabitants are ſupplied with water from fountains. The town houſe is ſtately; but the *king's houſe* is its principal ornament. The Levingſtones earls of Linlithgow, were hereditary keepers of this caſtle, and hereditary conſtables of that of Blackneſs, before their attainder. The church is a curious building of fine ſtone. In this ſhire are many remains af Roman magnificence, and many antique coins, &c. have been, at times, dug up. Here are a great many fine ſeats of the nobility and gentry, who are very obliging and courteous to travellers. This ſhire is, at preſent, repreſented in parliament by the hon. Charles Hope Weir, of Craighall, F. R. S. governor of Blackneſs caſtle, and brother of the earl of Hopetoun. The burgh of Linlithgow (together with Peebles, Lanerk, and Selkirk) by John Lockhart Roſs, Eſq; a captain in the navy.

T

BRITISH MUSEUM

35′ 30′ 25′

Min: of Longit. W. from Edinburg

56°

65′

60

45

39′ 37′ 32′

Longit. W. from London

STIRLINGSHIRE

LANERKSHIRE

Grange Parish

Kinneil

Coal pits

Grangia

Carriden

Borrowstown

North Bonhard

Kneal Hall

Bank

Inveravon

Over Kneal

Wallown

Bonnytown

Grangefield

Ginkamout Mill

Avon R.

Magdalene

Castlecary

Inniathgow

W. Kinneil

Woodcockdeal

Prestown

Parkles

Huntley

Carrubber

Newton

Belside

Hill House

Ricarton

Craigend

Kyps House

Tartichen Mill

Lochcots

Tartraivan

Bambraigh

Weisend

Gorngre

Well House

Arthur head

Cala

W. Straith

Loggie

Broome Park

Knock

Quarter

Mudora

Andrew Yeard

Wateacre

Hilderston

Drumoyhall

Craigmoss

Brighouse

Construp

Ormiston

Blackrig

Hillhouse

Drumbercy

Whitebrea

Ballbairdy

Little Dean

Nedderhillhouse

Eastown

Bathgate

Woodend

Barntown

Midlerig

Lochtillo

E. Craig

Barnbachla

Hardhill

E. Inch

Boghall

W. Craig

Terryvyeh

Hairstons

Mosside

Cleuchland

Tarbantree

Lashside

Tarbane

Tarbanehall

Tarbanhill

Portonhall

Grange

Cowhill

Little Blackburn

Blackmucks

E. Whiteburn

City

Preston

Gateside

Brechaplee

Craighaloch

Cults

W. Fulshiels

E. Fulshiels

Cran

Peat Moss

W. K. of Calder

Balds

Kels

Basheilhill

Harwood

Hannisyard

British Statute Miles

1 2 3 4

15' 10' 5'

56°

55°

50'

45'

12' 7' 3 1/2'

Dove Craig

N. Ferry

Drum Sands

Stone Mickrey

Blackness Castle

Society

Garvg L.

Queens Ferry

Hound

Cramond I.

Muckhil

Leuchold

Toffts

Corsha

Buchans

Barnbungall

Byrd

Hopton Hall

Kirk Duddaston

Abby Hall

Edbling

Dalmony

Newton

Dundas

Craigton

Westmiln

Milton

Standalone

Craiglea

Craigy Hall

E. Carlowry

Cramond

Old Cathytown

Wynchbrugh

Catellbon

Ruthven

Todshaugh

Mutton Hall

Ryddry

Ryddrytown

Newtstown

W. Craige

Gogar L.

Broxburn

Kilpaint

Byrds Mill

Damhead

Rathe

Bonaton

Cramond

Hopetoun House

Hopetoun hall

Prestonian

Linton

Waristown

Leith Water

Ormistown

Williamstown

Corstown

Cobhouse

SHIRE

EDINBURGH

A New MAP of

LINLITHGOW

SHIRE

Drawn from an Actual

Survey

By Tho.s Kitchin Geog.r



The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, *being the second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 578.

ON the 3d of February, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to impower the commissioners, or governors, of the royal hospital for seamen, at Greenwich, after defraying the necessary expences thereof, to provide for such seamen, worn out and become decrepit in the service of their country, who shall not be provided for within the said hospital; and to enable them to receive such pensions as shall be granted them by the said commissioners, or governors, in the most easy and convenient manner; and for preventing frauds and abuses attending the same: and Mr. Grenville, the lord Carysfort, Mr. James Harris, Mr. Clevland, and Mr. Hussey, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. On the 4th the treasurer of Greenwich hospital was ordered to lay before the house an account of what money had been received by him, on account of the said hospital, from Christmas 1760, to Christmas 1761, and from Christmas 1761 to Christmas 1762, and how the same had been applied; distinguishing each year, and also how many men had been maintained and cloathed in the same hospital during the said years. But on the 8th this order was discharged, and it was then ordered, that there should be laid before the house an account of what money had been received, for the use of Greenwich hospital, from Christmas 1760 to Christmas 1762, and how the same had been applied, distinguishing each year; and likewise an account how many men and boys had been maintained and cloathed in the said hospital, and for how long, during the said years. In obedience to this order, there were on the 4th of March, presented to the house an account of what money had been received by the treasurer of the said hospital, for the use thereof, from Christmas 1760 to Christmas 1762, and how the same had been applied, distinguishing each year; also, an account, shewing the number of men, boys, and nurses, who had been maintained and cloathed in the said hospital, from Christmas 1760 to Christmas 1762; and also, the report of the commissioners of the said hospital, of what money had been received out of the rents and profits of the estates forfeited by the attainder of James, late earl of Derwentwater, and Charles Ratcliffe, between the 30th of November 1761, and the 1st of December 1762, and of their proceedinge in carrying on the building; all which accounts were ordered to lie on the table, to be perused by the members of the house.

By these accounts the house were made fully acquainted with the present state of Greenwich hospital; and on the 17th Mr. Grenville presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a 2d time, which it was the next day, and appeared to be so reasonable and necessary a bill, that it afterwards passed through both houses in common course, and without any material objection, and received the royal assent on the 31st.

The preamble of this act sets forth in substance that sundry estates, rents, and sums of money, are granted by several acts of parliament, and especially appropriated towards completing the building of Greenwich hospital, and for the maintenance of the seamen therein: But as no part of the said estates, &c. can be applied towards the relief of any worn out or decrepit seamen, who are not provided for within the said hospital; and as the revenues thereof will probably be sufficient to provide for a considerable number of poor seamen, as out pensioners; and it would tend to the increase and encouragement of seamen, if the commissioners were enabled, after defraying the expence of the said hospital, to provide for such seamen as out pensioners, therefore it is enacted,

1st. That the commissioners, after defraying the necessary expences of the said hospital, out of the revenues &c. belonging thereto, may provide for such seamen, worn out and become decrepit in the service of their country, who shall not be provided for within the said hospital.

2d. That all assignments, bargains, sales, orders, contracts, agreements, or securities, which shall be given or made by any out pensioner, in respect of any out pension, granted by the said commissioners, shall be absolutely null and void.

3d. That to enable such seamen to receive

ceive ſuch out penſions in the moſt eaſy and convenient manner, and for preventing frauds and abuſes attending the ſame, the treaſurer of the ſaid hoſpital ſhall make out, as often as there ſhall be occaſion, two bills for every ſuch penſion; which bills ſhall be duplicates, and joined together with oblique lines, flouriſhes, or devices in ſuch manner as he ſhall think proper; and ſhall be made payable to ſuch out penſioner by the receiver general of the land tax, collector of the cuſtoms, collector of the exciſe, or clerk of the cheque reſpectively, according to the appointment in ſuch bills; and the ſaid bills being numbered and dated, ſhall be ſigned by the ſaid treaſurer, &c. and written or printed, according to the following form:

A. No. N. 1.

SIR Greenwich hoſpital

PAY to B.D. of in the county of out penſioner of Greenwich hoſpital, upon producing the duplicate hereof, together with a certificate under the hands of the miniſter and church wardens, or in Scotland, under the hands of the miniſter and two elders, of the pariſh where the ſaid B. D. reſides, that the ſaid B. D. to the beſt of their knowledge and belief, is the perſon named in ſuch bill, the ſum of being on account of the out penſion of the ſaid B. D. if the ſame ſhall be demanded within ſix calendar months from the date hereof; otherwiſe you are to return this bill to the treaſurer of the ſaid hoſpital.

4th. As ſoon as the ſaid bills ſhall be made out, the treaſurer ſhall cauſe them to be cut aſunder, indentwiſe, through the oblique lines, &c. and ſhall cauſe one of them to be tranſmitted forthwith to the perſon named therein, and the other to the revenue officer, on whom it ſhall be drawn; who is required, if the duplicate ſhall be produced to him within ſix months from the date, to examine the ſame, together with the certificate, by the oath of the producer; and upon being ſatisfied ſhall immediately pay the ſame, without fee; or otherwiſe return his duplicate to the ſaid treaſurer.

5th. Provides a puniſhment for any revenue officer who ſhall unneceſſarily delay the payment of any of theſe bills or accept of any reward for the payment of the ſame. And

The laſt clauſe makes it felony without benefit of clergy to perſonate or falſely aſſume the name of any ſuch out penſioner, or to procure any other to do ſo in order to receive the money due to ſuch out penſioner.

From this abſtract every one muſt ſee, that it is one of the moſt humane and neceſſary regulations that was ever made in any country, and that great care has been taken to prevent any ſeaman from being cheated or defrauded by agents or uſurers, out of any part of the poor pittance allowed by his country, for ſupporting him in his laſt and moſt helpleſs ſtage of life; but there is one inconvenience which I muſt take notice of, becauſe I am perſuaded that the ſame humane and generous ſpirit which dictated this law will very ſoon provide ſome remedy. By the law, as it ſtands at preſent, an out penſioner muſt perſonally appear before the revenue collector to whom his bill is directed, in order to preſent his duplicate, and to be examined. Now this in many caſes will be inconvenient and expenſive to the poor men, and in ſome caſes impoſſible. When a worn out and decrepit ſeaman has got himſelf fixed upon the eſtabliſhment as an out penſioner of Greenwich hoſpital, he will probably chuſe to retire into ſome remote place in the country, on account of the cheapneſs of living, or on account of his having ſome friend or relation there, to whom he may be of ſome ſervice, and who for that ſervice may be willing to give him board and lodging at an extraordinary low rate, perhaps for nothing. This place may be 20 miles, or more from any county or port town, or any town where a revenue collector reſides, conſequently ſuppoſing his penſion is paid but once a year, he muſt annually travel 20 miles or more, at leaſt once, perhaps twice, before he can receive it. To every ſuch out penſioner this muſt always be expenſive and extremely inconvenient; but to many it will be abſolutely impoſſible, ſo that they will come at laſt to be unavoidably deprived of their penſion without any fault or neglect of their own, and that at a time when they have moſt occaſion for the charitable ſupport of their grateful country, that is to ſay, when they are become ſo decrepit and feeble as not to be able to travel a mile from their own door, and are perhaps in a place where they have no title to any relief from the pariſh.

The clauſe in this act for making void all aſſignments, &c. made by any out-penſioner, was extremely right; becauſe

they had ſuch a general and unconditional power; many of them would become the prey of uſurers and extortioners, as was the caſe of the out penſioners of Chelſea college, before that excellent law was made, for declaring void all ſuch ſecurities to be granted by them, which will be a laſting memorial upon record, to the honour of the gentleman who was the promoter of it *. But ſtill I muſt think, that the inconvenience I have mentioned, may, without any danger be prevented, by adding a clauſe for impowering the Greenwich out penſioner to indorſe his penſion bill, after he has received it, and for impowering the revenue collector to pay it to the indorſee, after being duly examined, upon his producing the certificate beforementioned, and alſo another certificate from the ſame miniſter and church wardens, or elders, declaring that the ſaid penſioner had indorſed his bill to ſuch a one who had in their preſence paid, or to their ſatisfaction accounted to him for the full value thereof, or who would, to the beſt of their knowledge and belief, honeſtly and faithfully return the money to him, as ſoon as poſſible, after he had received it.

Such a certificate would prevent its being poſſible for any uſurer to take any unjuſt advantage of a penſioner's having a power to indorſe his penſion bill, after he has received it; and as there are in every pariſh ſome people who have frequently an occaſion to go to the county town, or to the next port town, ſome of them would always do him the favour to take his bill along with them in order to receive payment. This would enable every penſioner, reſiding in any part of Great Britain, to receive his money, without any uſurious deduction, and without trouble or expence, which I am perſuaded, was deſigned by the gentlemen who were the promoters of this charitable law; and, I hope, the commiſſioners of Greenwich hoſpital have a power, when they put any ſeamen upon the out penſion, to do what the commiſſioners of the Chelſea hoſpital are now by the aforeſaid law obliged to do, that is to ſay, to pay every man ſomething in advance, when he is admitted upon the out penſion, and always afterwards to pay him at leaſt half a year in advance; for if they are not paid in advance, they muſt neceſſarily fall into the hands of uſurers, who will make them pay at a moſt extravagant rate for the riſk of their happening to die before the enſuing half year is expired.

I have ſaid every penſioner reſiding in any part of Great Britain; for if any one ſhould go to reſide in Ireland or America, they could not by this law receive any penſion; and yet this may, I think, and ought to be ſome way provided for. We have always many brave Iriſh and American ſeamen ſerving in the royal navy, eſpecially in time of war: They are equally Britiſh ſubjects, and whilſt they are in the ſervice, they contribute to the ſupport of Greenwich hoſpital equally with thoſe that are born in Great Britain; conſequently they have an equal title to every benefit that may ariſe from the ſervice. I make not the leaſt doubt but that many of them will hereafter be put upon the out penſion eſtabliſhment; and if they ſhould, ſome of them may chuſe to retire to their native country, in order to paſs the reſt of their days among their friends and relations, it would be cruel to debar a poor old ſeaman of this ſatisfaction; therefore I hope ſome method will be contrived for enabling ſuch men to receive their penſion in Ireland or even in America. I ſhall grant, that the whole expence of ſupporting our navy, as well as that of ſupporting Greenwich hoſpital, is raiſed by the parliament of Great Britain; and therefore it may be ſaid that if any Iriſh or American ſeamen ſhould be put upon the out penſion eſtabliſhment, they ought to be obliged to live in Great Britain. But that is a partial and an unjuſt way of reaſoning. What is it that enables Britain to raiſe this expence? It is the great addition made to our general ballance of trade, by the trade of Ireland and America: If they were intirely detached from us; If we had no remittances from thence, nor any benefit by means of the exports from thence to this, or to foreign countries, I much ſuſpect, that Great Britain alone would now be a very ſmall gainer, if not a loſer, upon the general ballance of its trade; in which caſe we could neither ſupport ſuch a navy, nor ſuch an army as we do at preſent. Therefore no difference ought in this reſpect to be made between a Britiſh and an Iriſh or American ſeaman; and I muſt add, that every ſeaman in the merchant ſervice

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1755, *p.* 381.

of Ireland is, by the act of the 10th of queen Anne, obliged to contribute his 6 d. a month, to the ſupport of Greenwich hoſpital, as well as every ſeamen in the Merchant ſervice of Great Britain.

Feb. 23, a committee was appointed to prepare an eſtimate of the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia of that part of Great Britain, called England, for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1763. And next day an inſtruction was ordered to the ſaid committee, that they have power to include, in the ſaid eſtimate, the amount of 28 days ſubſiſtence for the commiſſion officers of the ſaid militia, under the rank of captain. On the 8th of March, the lord Strange reported from the ſaid committee, that they had prepared an eſtimate accordingly, which they had directed him to report to the houſe, and after reading it in his place, he delivered it in at the table, where it was read, and then ordered to lie on the table, to be peruſed by the members.

The report being ſo diſtinct as not to require any long time for conſideration, it was next day, after being in the uſual manner recommended by his majeſty, ordered to be referred to the committee of ſupply, where it produced the reſolution agreed to March the 10th *. And as ſoon as this reſolution was agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon, and Mr. alderman Dickinſon, Mr. Harbord, the lord Strange, and ſir John Turner, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. On the 14th the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. alderman Dickinſon, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, which it was the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for next morning, when the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame, went through the bill with ſeveral amendments, and having the ſame day received the report, the bill was thereupon recommitted to a committee of the whole houſe, with an inſtruction, that the committee have power to receive a clauſe, for the more convenient appointing the time and place, or times and places, for training and exerciſing the militia in the year 1763, after which the houſe immediately reſolved itſelf again into a committee upon the bill, went thro' the ſame with ſeveral amendments, and ordered the report to be received the next morning; after which the bill paſt through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 24th.

As to the act itſelf, it was almoſt the very ſame with the act for the ſame purpoſe of the preceding ſeſſion †, therefore I ſhall only take notice of the chief alterations in the preſent. When the act of the preceding ſeſſion was paſſed, moſt of our militia were then embodied, and in actual ſervice, conſequently paid as regular troops, and therefore 200001. was all that was reported by the committee to be neceſſary for defraying the charge of pay and cloathing that part of the militia that remained unembodied; but when the act of the laſt ſeſſion was paſſed, the whole of our militia was unembodied, and likely to continue ſo for 1763; therefore the committee reported 1500001. to be neceſſary for defraying the charge of their pay and cloathing; which makes a very material difference in the preamble of the two acts. By the act of 1762, there is to be paid 5d. a month for each private man and drummer for contingent expences; by the laſt act it is to be ſixpence, one penny whereof is to go towards an hoſpital. By the former act the lieutenants and enſigns were to have no pay; by the latter they are to have, the lieutenants, 3s. 6d. the enſigns 3s. a day for every day they are abſent from home, on account of exerciſe; and this without injuring them as to their half pay, in caſe any of them be intitled thereunto. Laſtly, by this new act there is an alteration made in purſuance of the laſt mentioned inſtruction, the times and places therein mentioned being now to be appointed by the lord lieutenant, on or before the 30th of April, or, on his neglect, by three or more deputy lieutenants.

But there is one clauſe which I am ſorry to find continued in this new act: The clauſe I mean, is that by which it is enacted, that where pay has not yet been iſſued no pay ſhall be iſſued until his majeſty's lieutenant, &c. ſhall have certified to the treaſury and receiver general, that three fifths of the number of private men have been inrolled, and that three fifths of the proportion of officers have accepted their commiſſions and entered their qualifications. The continuance of this clauſe is a proof, that in ſome counties or places in England the militia has not

* *See before*, p. 407.

† *See before*, p. 66.

as yet been raiſed notwithſtanding the penalty that is by the general militia act of the preceding ſeſſion to be inflicted on them for that neglect *. This penalty will become due ſome time next ſummer, and I hope that the law will be ſtrictly carried into execution, and the penalty duly exacted. It will in ſome degree leſſen the ſum neceſſary for defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the next year's militia, therefore I make not the leaſt doubt but that the parliament will make a ſtrict inquiry into this matter, and apply the whole produce of thoſe penalties to that ſervice.

After this account of the militia bill, I ſhall obſerve, that whilſt it was paſſed that is to ſay, on the 15th of March, it was ordered, that an account ſhould be laid before the houſe, of the monies remaining in the receipt of the exchequer of the ſum granted in the then laſt ſeſſion of parliament, upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of England, when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the ſaid militia then unembodied, for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1762; which account was next day preſented to the houſe, and being then ordered to lie on the table, for the peruſal of the members was, on the 18th, referred to the committee of ways and means, where it produced the 3d reſolution of that committee, agreed to on the 19th †.

February 25 it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to prevent occaſional freemen from voting at elections of members to ſerve in parliament for cities and boroughs, and that Mr. Ridley, ſir John Turner, the lord Carysfort, ſir Walter Blacket, ſir George Saville, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Delaval, Mr. Harbord, Mr. alderman Dickinſon, ſir William Meredith, Mr. Gaſcoyne, the lord Strange, ſir John Philips, and Mr. Nicholſon Calvert, ſhould prepare, and bring in the ſame. To theſe gentlemen ſir Ellis Cunliffe and major general Lambton were added on the 13th, and on the 9th of March, the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Ridley, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time and to be printed.

On the 11th there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, in common council aſſembled, under their common ſeal; ſetting forth that the petitioners had obſerved, by the votes of the houſe, that a bill had been ordered to be brought in, to prevent occaſional freemen from voting at elections of members to ſerve in parliament for cities and boroughs; and alledging that at the laſt general election of members for the ſaid city, there were three candidates viz. the preſent members, and Powell Snell Eſq; and that ſeveral perſons applied, after the teſt of the writ, to be admitted to the freedom of the ſaid city not having made any demand thereof before, in order as they declared, and had ſince alſo declared upon oath, to vote at the then next election, and it being then inſiſted upon, on behalf of ſome of the ſaid candidates, that by a reſolution of the houſe on a ſimilar caſe of the city of Norwich, on the 12th of March 1701, it had been determined that perſons having a right to freedom before the teſt of the writ, and taking out their freedom after the ſaid teſt, not having demanded the ſame before, had not a right to vote in the enſuing election, ſuch of the petitioners then preſent, as were the mayor and aldermen of the ſaid city (in whom the power of admitting freemen is veſted) apprehending that, if they did not conform to the ſaid reſolution, they ſhould incur the cenſure of the houſe, they did refuſe to admit any perſon to their freedom, on whole behalf no demand had been made prior to the teſt of the writ, and believing that the ſame would alſo tend to miſlead and diſtreſs the ſheriffs, who are the returning officers of the ſaid city, and perhaps thereby occaſion petitions to the houſe, but all ſuch perſons were aſſured, that they ſhould be admitted to their freedom as ſoon as the election was over, and ſeveral of them who had a right were accordingly afterwards admitted; and that the petitioners believed that the whole number of perſons ſo refuſed did not amount to above 18, and that the difference of the numbers ſo refuſed for the reaſons aforeſaid, on behalf of the ſeveral candidates, did not amount to above 8 or 10 perſons, and that the majority for the preſent members amounted to above 400, notwithſtanding the many violences uſed againſt, and the kidnapping, confining and even killing of ſome perſons, who were in the intereſt of the preſent members; and that as the right of the election of the preſent members could not be called in queſtion, the petitioners did not think proper to trouble

* *See before, p.* 68.

† *See before, p.* 411.

trouble the houſe with their complaint thereon, but ſome of the perſons who had ſo been refuſed their freedom, being in very low circumſtances, had ſince, by the inſtigation, and at the expence (as the petitioners had great reaſon to believe) of an attorney and counſellor at law of the ſaid city, applied to the court of King's Bench, and obtained an information againſt three of the petitioners, who were then aldermen, as the particular perſons applied to for their freedom, although the refuſal for admitting them thereto, was made by the mayor and all the aldermen then preſent for the reaſons aforeſaid, which was then declared to them by the town clerk; and that as ſuch inconveniences had already ariſen to ſome of the petitioners, from their ſtrict adherence to the ſaid reſolution of the houſe, and might afterwards ariſe to other perſons at future elections, and that as it was neceſſary the rights of perſons claiming their freedom might be fully looked into and examined, and many infamous and corrupt applications from the electors, and great expence to candidates might be prevented, and alſo that ſecurity might be given to magiſtrates and returning officers, who were deſirous of impartially diſcharging their duty; and therefore praying that a clauſe, or clauſes, might be inſerted in the ſaid bill, in order to aſcertain ſome fixed time for admitting of perſons to their freedom for voting in reſpect thereof, previous to elections, or that the houſe would be pleaſed to order that another bill might be brought in for the purpoſes aforeſaid, and that the houſe would give ſuch further and other relief in the premiſes, as they ſhould think proper.

This petition was ordered to be referred to a committee, and that they ſhould examine the matter thereof, and report the ſame, with their opinion thereupon, to the houſe; and a committee was accordingly appointed, with power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records; but for what end this committee was appointed does not appear, for they never made any report. Surely the magiſtrates of Glouceſter did not expect that the houſe would make an enquiry into any riot that had been committed at the election of their repreſentatives, as the election itſelf was not diſputed, and much leſs could they expect that the houſe of commons would determine the point of law, whether they had legally refuſed or delayed granting the freedom of their city to thoſe who, as themſelves acknowledged, had a right to it; for ſuppoſing that the reſolution of that houſe in 1701, had been as general as they have repreſented, it might have been a reaſon for the ſheriffs to refuſe the votes of thoſe freemen, or at leaſt to put a query upon their votes at the election, but I cannot think it a good reaſon for the magiſtrates to refuſe admitting them to their freedom at the time they demanded it; and I hope no advantage was taken from the appointment of this committee, to frighten the people who had commenced their law ſuit, in order to compel them to drop or give it up; as ſuch a proceeding would have been a ſort of, what the civilians call, concuſſion, which is a crime of ſo heinous a nature, that I am convinced, none of the magiſtrates of Glouceſter would have beenguilty of it, and I am ſure no gentleman of the committee would have any way countenanced ſuch a proceeding.

However, though no report was made by this committee, and though the petition itſelf ſeems to ſavour a little of the Bœotian; yet as it was preſented upon this occaſion, and as it furniſhed a good argument in favour of the bill then depending, I thought it neceſſary to give it a place in the hiſtory of that bill, which was the next day read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the 17th; after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 31ſt.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Account of the Iſland of Tabago, *continued from p.* 570.

IN the ſecond place, we have mentioned that the nutmeg as well as the cinnamon-tree, is a native of this iſle; and as we likewiſe obſerved, is reported to be defective and inferior in its kind, to the ſame ſort of ſpice in, or at leaſt as it is brought to us from, the Eaſt-Indies. We cannot doubt of the fact, that is, of the nutmeg's growing here; becauſe we find it is aſſerted, in a book addreſſed to Mr. de Beveren then governor of Tabago. A man who had invented a falſehood, would hardly have had the boldneſs to repeat it, not only to a reſpectable perſon, but to the perſon in the world, who muſt have the cleareſt knowledge of its being a falſehood. There is a current tradition in Guadaloupe, that one of the Dutch fugitives who fled thither

from

from Brazil, brought and planted a nutmeg-tree in that iſland, which grew and flouriſhed, but before it bore fruit, another Dutchman, jealous of the intereſt of his country, cut down and deſtroyed it. It has ſince then been always matter of doubt amongſt the French whether this tree grew originally in Brazil, or whether the Dutchman who planted it, had brought it thither from the Eaſt-Indies. The latter ſeems to be the moſt probable, ſince we have no account of nutmeg-trees growing in Brazil. In reſpect however to this iſle, we have no occaſion to tranſport it either from Brazil, if it was there, or from the Eaſt-Indies, if it was not. The nutmeg tree that naturally grows in Tabago, is in all probability as true, and may by due care and pains be rendered as valuable a nutmeg as thoſe that grow any where elſe, for the fact really is, that wherever there are nutmegs, there are wild nutmegs, or as ſome ſtile them mountain nutmegs, which are longer and larger, but much inferior in the flavour to the true nutmeg, and are very liable to be worm-eaten; the point is to know how theſe defects may be remedied, or in other words, wherein the difference conſiſts, between the wild, taſteleſs, and uſeleſs nutmeg, and that which is true, aromatic, and of courſe a valuable ſpice.

The nutmegs which the Dutch bring into Europe, grow in the iſland of Banda, which are ſix in number, but the Dutch long ago confined the nutmeg plantations to three of them only, and took all the precaution imaginable, to hinder their being cultivated any where elſe, that they might the better confine the profits ariſing from this rich ſpice, to their own company. The true nutmeg, is of the ſize and height of a pear-tree, the wild or mountain nutmeg is a larger tree, not ſo well furniſhed with branches, but the leaves are broader and longer. The nutmegs are planted in cloſes or parks, in a regular order, and with much labour and induſtry are carefully kept free from all weeds or plants that may exhauſt their nouriſhment, or to ſpeak more intelligibly are attended with the ſame diligence as a cacao walk. Beſide this they are defended on the outſide, by one or two rows of trees, taller in ſize, which ſecure them from ſudden guſts of wind and from the ſea air, by both of which they would be otherwiſe prejudiced.

They afford three harveſts in the year, the firſt is towards the latter end of March and the beginning of April, the product then is but ſmall, conſiſting only of ſuch as are full ripe or fallen; but then theſe are the fineſt, both with reſpect to the nut and to the mace. The ſecond is the great harveſt, in the latter end of July and the beginning of Auguſt, when all are gathered that are ripe. The third is in November, and is properly the gleaning, for then they take all that are left upon the tree. When they are thus gathered, they are ſtripped with a knife of their outer huſks, which reſemble thoſe of walnuts; the inner coat which is the mace, is next taken off with great care and as whole as it is poſſible. It is then of a bright crimſon colour, but when cautiouſly dried becomes of a yellow brown, thin, brittle, ſhining, oily, and of a pleaſing aromatic fragrance. The nut thus deſpoiled of both coats is expoſed to the ſun for a day to dry and this operation is finiſhed in three or four days more, by expoſing them though at a convenient diſtance to the heat of fire. Then the ſhell which is thin, and has a very ſlight pellicle adhering to it, is removed, and the kernel or nutmeg taken out. This is likewiſe very carefully dried, and when that is done, the nuts are put by ſmall parcels into wicker baſkets, in which they are dipped in a ſtrong ſolution of lime, made with calcined ſhells, mixed with ſea water. The great ſecret lies in thus curing of them, by which they are hindered from corrupting, from ſuffering by the worm, or loſing their virtue by the humidity of the ſea air when tranſported to Europe.

We may reaſonably conclude from this account, that the nutmeg-tree being a delicate plant owes its high aromatic flavour, to its being induſtriouſly cultivated, with great caution, and all this in a proper ſoil. It muſt be alſo obſerved, that even amongſt the trees in the nutmeg parks, there are ſome that produce long and ill-ſhaped nuts, with very little flavour, which are ſtiled male nutmegs; whereas the round aromatic fruit which is brought to Europe, is called the female nutmeg. The ſmalleſt of the nutmeg parks or cloſes, do not contain above an Engliſh rood of land, but the largeſt contain three, four, or five times as much. The whole quantity collected in the three harveſts, and in a favourable

favourable ſeaſon, ſeldom amounts to more than three hundred tons of nutmeg, and from ſeventy to eighty tons of mace. From this ſuccinct account of the nature and method of cultivating this valuable ſpice, it will certainly appear that it may be very well worth the trouble and expence of making the experiment, whether by the ſame method, the wild nutmeg-tree as it is called in Tabago, may not be reclaimed and improved, ſo as gradually to acquire all the virtue and odour of the true ſpice. There may no doubt many difficulties occur, both in the cultivation and in the curing; but the vigour, the ſagacity, the indefatigable diligence of Britiſh planters, will very probably overcome all theſe.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *Continued from p.* 592.

AND now I ſhall obſerve that, notwithſtanding the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms, even in Germany as well as every other part of the Globe, during this glorious year, yet the Britiſh miniſters were willing to agree to any reaſonable terms of peace; and in this they were joined by the king of Pruſſia; in teſtimony whereof a declaration to this purpoſe was at the deſire, and in the name of their Britannic and Pruſſian majeſties delivered to the miniſters of the belligerant powers reſiding at the Hague, by his ſerene highneſs duke Lewis of Brunſwick, and a tranſlation of it publiſhed in our Gazette December 4th, which the reader may ſee in ditto Lond. Mag. p. 680.

The reader will now be pleaſed to recollect that after the battle of Minden, lord George Sackville had deſired and obtained leave to return home, in order to juſtify himſelf againſt any accuſation that had been, or might be, brought againſt him *. Upon his arrival he found the populace greatly irritated againſt him, moſt of whom had as uſual condemned him without a hearing, tho' they had good reaſon not to give entire credit to the accuſation, as we had before had ſeveral hints even in our news papers, of diſputes between prince Ferdinand and him about money matters, and about a partiality ſhewn by the commander in chief towards the foreign troops in the allied army; but as the populace had been ſo precipitate in giving their judgment againſt him, therefore on the 15th of September was publiſhed a paper ſigned by him, and intitled, An Addreſs from lord George Sackville to the Public, which the reader may ſee in ditto Magazine, p. 479.

This affair raiſed of courſe a paper war here at home, and many papers and pamphlets were publiſhed on both ſides of the the queſtion; but no court martial was appointed, or, indeed, could be appointed, till the allied army had retired into their winter quarters, and before that happened, a queſtion was ſtarted whether lord George could be tryed by a court martial, as he did not now hold any military employment whatever; therefore, as his lordſhip ſtill inſiſted upon being tried by ſuch a court, and declared himſelf ready to ſubmit to their ſentence, let it be what it would, this queſtion was, towards the end of December, referred to the judges, who were deſired to conſider it, and give their opinion upon it, the then enſuing term. Conſequently, I muſt leave the iſſue of this affair to the hiſtory of the next year, and conclude the hiſtory of this as uſual, with an account of a few of the moſt remarkable exploits performed by particular ſhips of war or merchant ſhips for ſhewing not only the ſuperior courage of our ſeamen but alſo the ſuperior conduct of our officers, in fighting a ſhip that is in no way fitted out and provided for war.

Of this kind we had a remarkable inſtance, in the taking of the Bellona, by capt. Samuel Hood of his majeſty's ſhip the Veſtal, of 32 guns and 220 men, which the reader may ſee a particular account in ditto Mag.

We had another inſtance, in the taking of the count de Florentin, by capt. Barrington of his majeſty's ſhip Achilles of 60 guns, of which the reader may ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 218.

And we had a third, in a letter from capt. Richey, of the brig Grace, dated off Cape May at the mouth of Delaware bay, May, 21ſt, of which the following is an extract;

"This ſerves to adviſe you of my arrival here this day, in company with the ſnow Charming Rachael, of Bordeaux, late capt. John Tanays, but now commanded

* *See before*, p. 380.

commanded by T. Webſter. I left Briſtol March 21ſt and, on wedneſday April 4th, being about 100 leagues weſtward of Cape Clear, a large ſhip to windward gave me chace about two in the afternoon, and at ſix was within gun ſhot, hoiſted French colours, and fired his bow chace. We then began to play four guns upon him from our ſtern. At half paſt ſeven he ran cloſe up along our ſtarboard ſide, and gave us his whole broadſide of great guns, with a vaſt number of ſmall-arms, from his tops and quarter deck. We returned the fire, and engaged him very warmly for five glaſſes. He then being to leeward of us, bore away to refit, as I imagine. We were much ſhattered both in ſails and rigging but got them repaired as quick as poſſible, and kept cloſe to the wind, and I could ſee he did ſo too; and endeavouring to get up with us, I took the opportunity of a ſquall to go on the other tack, with an intent to loſe him, which had the deſired effect; but next day, the wind coming to the N. W. I put about, and ſtood to the ſouthward, and at ten in the morning ſaw a ſail upon the weather bow, which I judged to be the ſame ſhip, ſo tacked directly, and ſtood from her; but ſhe crowded all the ſail ſhe could after us, and ſome of our ſtudding ſail booms giving way, at ſeven at night ſhe came up with us, when we began a ſecond engagement, within piſtol-ſhot of each other, which continued very ſmartly for ſix glaſſes; when, I believe, ſome principal officer was killed on board the ſhip, a great noiſe being heard among them. He then bore away, before the wind, with his ſails all flying about, his ſtards ſhot away and, I believe, he was in a very bad condition, otherwiſe he would not have bore away, being of far ſuperior force to the Grace. I could not count his guns exactly, but am ſure he had not leſs than 22, nor more than 26. All his ſhot found on board are nine-pounders; one of which came in a little above the water's edge and went thro' my cheſt. I had eight men wounded at the lower deck guns, the man at the helm, and two more upon deck, and was left a meer wreck; the hull very much ſhattered; the foremaſt got half thro'; the main rigging and ſtays all ſhot away; ſome of our lower deck ports, one of our pumps and bulkhead knocked to pieces; in ſhort, both maſts and booms are gone. The day after I fell in with the Engliſh fleet from South Carolina, who ſupplied me with a fiſh for the foremaſt, and ſeveral other neceſſaries. I then proceeded on, and on the 12th of April came up with the ſnow, and took her without any reſiſtance; ſhe is between 2 and 300 tons burthen, loaded with dry goods, wine, brandy, flour, pork, and other commodities for Quebec, manned with 23 men and boys; the doctor of which has been of great ſervice to the wounded men, having no doctor of my own, and ſome of their wounds very bad; but thank God, they are now all in a fair way of recovery, and moſt of them able to do duty."

I could mention ſeveral other inſtances of the ſame kind, in the year, 1759, and indeed, every year of this war has furniſhed us with inſtances of a much higher proportion of men being killed and wounded on board the French ſhips, than on board the Britiſh ſhips, with which they were engaged; which difference probably, in ſome degree, proceeds from their method of fighting a ſhip; for they always aim their guns at the maſts and rigging of their enemy's ſhip, and for that reaſon avoid as much as they can coming to a cloſe engagement, whereas, we always aim at the hull, and therefore come as ſoon as poſſible to a cloſe engagement, if the ſhips be nearly of an equal force. By their method they may ſometimes be able to make their eſcape, but they can very rarely make prize of their enemy; whereas, by our method, we ſoon either ſink the enemy, as we did two of their ſhips in Quiberon Bay*, or we kill or diſable ſuch a number of their men, that they are forced to ſtrike for fear of being boarded, and all put to the ſword; as the taking of a ſhip by boarding is much the ſame with that of taking a fort by aſſault: In both caſes the conquerors have an abſolute right over the lives of their enemies. Our method of fighting a ſhip ſeems therefore to be indiſputably the beſt, and yet ſo tenacious are people of any thing they have been long accuſtomed to, that even experience itſelf cannot convince them of its being wrong. Perhaps to, the French adhering to this cuſtom may be owing to neceſſity; for the common men of France have not the ſame ſteadineſs of reſolution in danger, that has long been obſervable in the common men of this country, which muſt always give us an advantage, when victory does not immediately follow the firſt attack.

Dec. 1763.

* *See before, p.* 195.

I have now concluded the glorious year, 1759, glorious for Great Britain beyond any example that is to be met with in hiſtory. In the hiſtory of every nation, we may ſometimes meet with great ſucceſs and glorious victories; but I doubt if in any hiſtory, we can find one year crowned with ſo many and ſuch dazzling victories, without being tarniſhed with ſo much as one defeat or any extraordinary misfortune. In ſhort, from the beginning to the end of this year, victory ſeemed to be chained to the Britiſh chariot wheel; for it attended the Britiſh banners wherever they were in any part of the world diſplayed. In America, on the firſt of May, the valuable iſland of Guadaloupe was ſurrendered to us by the enemy (*a*): about the end of July and beginning of Auguſt we took poſſeſſion of the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown point which had been deſerted by the enemy on the approach of our army (*b*): On the 24th and 25th of July, we defeated the French army, and reduced their important fort Niagara, (*c*) and on the 13th of September, we defeated another French army, and ſoon after reduced the city of Quebec, capital of their dominions in Canada (*d*). In Africa, our ſucceſs in the preceding year had left the enemy nothing for us to conquer (*e*). In Aſia, that is to ſay, in the Eaſt Indies, we obliged the French general Lally to raiſe the ſiege of Madraſs, and afterwards gave him a total defeat at Wondiwaſh; and we defeated their ſquadron upon the coaſt of Coromandel; in Bengal we defeated, both by ſea and land, an armament which the Dutch had treacherouſly fitted out againſt us; and at the deſire of the people of Surat, we reſcued them from a tyrannical governor, and got the government of that rich city confirmed to us by the mogul emperor (*f*). And laſtly, in Europe, on the 18th and 19th of Auguſt we obtained a glorious naval victory over a French ſquadron near the ſtrait of Gibraltar; and on the 20th of November we obtained another glorious naval victory over a numerous French ſquadron in Quiberon Bay (*g*); and at land, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, we obtained two compleat victories over far more numerous French armies at or near Minden in Germany, which were glorious both for us and our allies, but particularly ſo for the Britiſh arms, as ſix regiments of Britiſh infantry engaged in the chief of the two, may juſtly be ſaid to have performed a miracle (*h*). After this ſhort recapitulation, let me aſk the reader, if he can ſhew ſuch another year of victories in the annals of any nation? And yet we were ſo generous and humane as to conclude the year with an offer of peace, upon reaſonable terms, as I have already mentioned (*i*). [*To be continued in our next.*]

A ſhort Account of the Cambrick Manufactory at Winchelſea, *in* Suſſex.

YOU may not perhaps, be diſpleaſed, that the public ſhould, through the channel of your collection, be made acquainted with an infant manufactory, lately eſtabliſhed at Winchelſea; I mean that for making the very fine linens called cambricks *, equal to thoſe which uſed formerly to be imported from France.

The public-ſpirited gentlemen who firſt ventured on this arduous, as well as hazardous undertaking, have reaſon to flatter themſelves, that their ſcheme will ſucceed, and turn out, not only to the great benefit of their country, but likewiſe to their own particular emolument.

The workmen that are now employed are chiefly French; but Engliſh children are daily bound apprentices to them, that the ſecrets and myſteries of the ſeveral branches may ſoon become our own.

From the ſpecimens already exhibited, there is great reaſon to conclude, that this manufactory will ſucceed: The eſtabliſhing it has already had a wonderful effect on this town and neighbourhood: every thing ſeems alive; and old Winchelſea † is, as it were ariſen, like the Phœnix, out of its aſhes.

(*a*) *See Lond. Mag.* 1762, *p.* 83. (*b*) *See ditto*, 1763, *p.* 22.
(*c*) *See ditto*, *p.* 23. (*d*) *See ditto*, *p.* 21. (*e*) *See ditto*, 1762, *p.* 85.
(*f*) *See before*, *p.* 74. (*g*) *See before*, *p.* 192. (*h*) *See before*, *p.* 194.
(*i*) *See before*, *p.* 379.

* *The cambricks received their name from Cambray, a city in the French Netherlands, where great quantities of them are annually manufactured.*

† *Old Winchelſea, which was two or three miles from the ſcite of the preſent town*

It was a very difficult matter to procure workmen skilful enough to manufacture this fine cloth: and it was still more difficult to get flax proper for making yarn fine enough: Yet both these difficulties are surmounted; the first by procuring proper hands from France, and from among the French prisoners, who were maintained here for so many years during the late war; and the latter by improving the culture of the flax they sowed in the neighbourhood, in the following particulars.

It was necessary for them, that the fibres of the flax should be fine, slender, and long, and that in a much greater degree than in the linen made in Ireland, for shirting, sheeting, &c. for this reason they proceed, in the culture of their flax, in a manner very different from the practice of the Irish farmers.

The land on which the plant is to be sown must be very fresh *, but not rank, for that would defeat their intentions of having the fibres fine. If it will do without dunging, so much the better. For the crop to succeed well, the soil † of this land should be reduced, by frequent tillage, as fine as garden mould; the stones should be all picked; and the land, whilst it lies fallow, that is, before the seed is sown, should be kept as clear as possible from every kind of weed.

After every preparation is made, the best seed that can be procured is sown very thick on the land, and if the weeds have been previously well destroyed, they will not afterwards hurt the crop, the plants standing very thick run up slender without branching: But in order still to promote their growth, the planters stick the crop very full of long sticks ‡; and on these they lay bushes, which, shading the plants from the intense heat of the sun beams, make them run up very slender; and they yet enjoy air and warmth enough to prevent their stems, or stalks, from rotting by too much moisture.

This method may possibly by some of your readers be thought very troublesome and expensive, and not to be practised in large concerns; and this is certainly the truth: but we are then to consider that in these fine manufactures a small quantity of flax will go a great way; and that the planter's aim is to procure not a large crop, but a valuable one.

If the flax is of a proper growth for making very fine yarn, fit to be used in the Winchelsea manufactory, it fetches a great price; if, on the contrary, by the planters saving either pain or expence, it should be too coarse or short, it will not there be saleable.

For the reason above recited, it is the planter's interest to be as nice as possible in the culture of this plant, and to procure every intelligence he can, that may enable him to improve the quality not the quantity of his crop; for on that only, in a great measure, depends his future profit.

The manufacturing the yarn, by weaving it into linen, is very delicate work; and this is chiefly done in the fine stone vaults, with which this town abounds §; for the skilful workmen say, that the thread is so fine and delicate, that it will not before weaving, bear the influence of the upper and freely circulating air; for after being but a very little time exposed to it, the yarn becomes unfit for the loom ‖, as it would be brittle, and in working break into short lengths, as if it was rotten.

eighteen parishes, and was of great consequence. It was swallowed up by the sea before the time of Edward the First, in whose reign the present town was built.

* *The soil on which they grow the finest flax about Cambray, though good and fruitful, is dry; and this, perhaps, prevents the crop from being too rank.*

† *We should be glad to be informed in what soil this very fine flax succeeds best.*

‡ *This method is also frequently practised in Ireland by some of the curious flax-growers who would have very fine yarn; and it is said to answer that intention, by causing the fibres to grow long and slender.*

§ *The streets of this town were all paved, and at right angles, so that they were divided into thirty-two squares or quarters. The stone-works of its three gates are standing, though three miles asunder over the fields; and in many places of the town are fine stone arched vaults for merchants goods, in which the weavers now work; and many ruinous materials of antient buildings, so buried, that the streets have been raised into corn fields, and the plough goes over the first floors of houses.*

‖ *The common thread used by the sempstresses soon becomes rotten, and breaks in the working, unless it is carefully kept from the air.*

Before French cambricks were prohibited by act of parliament, the quantities of them conſumed in England was almoſt incredible: it is therefore to be hoped, that our ladies will not be leſs fond of this Winchelſea linen, (which equals the French cambricks in quality) merely becauſe it happens to be manufactured in England. Foreign fripperies have been too long admired: it is time that a patriotic ſpirit of emulation ſhould take place among us, and that we ſhould vye with each other in our endeavours to promote the commerce of our native land.

On the quantity of commodities manufactured in this kingdom depends, in a great meaſure, the preſervation of the balance of trade, which has been of late years ſo much in our favour; muſt we not therefore be infatuated to prefer making any part of our apparel of foreign materials? particularly when every article, neceſſary for the dreſs of the rich or poor of either ſex, is as handſome, as good in its kind, if not better; as ſumptuous, rich and elegant, and what would render it ſtill more acceptable to many, may be made as expenſive as any France, &c, can produce? Would the court ſet the example, nothing but the produce of Engliſh manufactories would be worn in the kingdom.

Much is due to the ſucceſsful endeavours of the ſociety to which you belong: the acting members have all along diſcovered a ſpirit of patriotiſm that is truly laudable, and will doubtleſs be of the greateſt benefit, as well to the preſent race of our countrymen as to our poſterity.

[*Muſeum Ruſticum.*]

Hints for ſtaining Elm of a fine Mahogany Colour.

YOU know very well, my dear ſir, in what manner I ſpend much of my time, I agree with you that philoſophical enquiries are very amuſing; but ſhould not we ſometimes indeavour to benefit the world by our reſearches, as well as entertain ourſelves? I have been for ſome months thinking of a novelty, at leaſt, in the arts; whether, if compaſſed, you would allow it to be an improvement, I cannot ſay.—The world of England has been, for ſome years paſt, running mad after mahogany furniture: an inferior artiſan thinks it a great misfortune, if he cannot have his two or three mahogany tables.—By this prevalence of taſte, or whatever elſe you pleaſe to call it, the wood is abſolutely, as I am very well informed, grown ſcarce in our Weſt-India iſlands, ſo that a great deal of French mahogany is yearly imported *, notwithſtanding which, the price, the dealers ſay, is of late very much riſen. What I would propoſe is, that the hard cloſe-grained Engliſh elm ſhould be ſubſtituted in its place. I know it will take a good ſtain; but I have not yet found out a method of giving it a true mahogany colour.—The wood before it is ſtained, ſhould be prepared: perhaps the following manner may be as good as any; I have tried it, and find the wood receives and retains the colour much better than when unprepared.—When the wood has been cut into thin boards, I get it rough-planed with a common jack-plane; after which, I heat a large copper full of pond-water: When it boils, I put in my boards, taking care that they be entirely covered with water all the time they are kept boiling, which is to be at leaſt an hour; but the time is to be governed by the quantity of ſap they have in them. I then take them out of the water, and wiping them as dry as poſſible, with either a coarſe cloth, or any thing elſe that won't ſtain, I lay one of the boards on three or more pieces of thick deal laths: on this I place more pieces of laths, then another board and ſo on till the number of boards amounts to ten or a dozen: over all I put two or three heavy weights. They are then left to dry, which, being placed in this manner with a thorough draught of air, they do without warping: were it not for this precaution, they would after boiling, as I have often experienced, be very apt both to warp and ſplit. I muſt not omit obſerving, that whilſt they are drying they muſt be laid in the ſhade.—This method of preparing boards diveſts them almoſt entirely of their ſap, makes the wood much lighter, and more ſuſceptible of the impreſſion of colour, than it would be in its natural ſtate; and the ſtain you give it is more uniform.—When firſt

* *A great deal of mahogany, of a very inferior quality, has been lately imported from the Havannah: It is much ſofter and paler than the Jamaica wood, and of ſooner decay.*

thought of the affair, I naturally imagined that a vegetable colour would be moſt proper to impregnate a vegetable ſubſtance withall; but I was herein in ſome meaſure, miſtaken, for ſome other matter was required to make it at all ſtable, and after all, much of it would waſh off with a wet cloth, and almoſt the whole of it would diſappear when the board was boiled a little while in pond water.

After this, I had recourſe to colours extracted from minerals, and muſt own, I here met with much better ſucceſs, yet ſtill did not gain my point. In this ſituation the matter now reſts, though I don't mean to give it up.—My reaſon for troubling you with this narrative is, that you may, if you think proper, communicate it to the illuſtrious ſociety of which you are a member. If they deem it worth their attention, they may perhaps advertiſe a premium for the diſcovery; and in that caſe theſe hints may be of uſe.

I have purpoſely avoided mentioning the ſeveral things I tried to ſtain the boards withal, becauſe the ſame articles, which failed with me, may poſſibly, by a different proceſs, ſucceed with ſomebody elſe, and it would be a pity to proſcribe ſo many probable materials from having a varied trial in other hands. Yet, after all, my own opinion is, that the colour will beſt be procured from ſome mineral extract, at leaſt, ſo my repeated experiments ſeem to declare.—Perhaps, if we can once gain our point in this firſt inſtance, we may hereafter attain a method of colouring ivory better than it has been hitherto done; and we may probably go ſtill a ſtep further, and be able to ſtain white marble with laſting colours, regularly diſpoſed: Could we once do this, we ſhould have no occaſion to lament that canvas is of ſo periſhable a nature; for ſuch painters as were willing (which moſt are) to have their works reach remote poſterity, would doubtleſs prefer marble. Some, indeed, have uſed copper; but they do not find the anſwer, the colours being remarkably apt to peel off.

[*Muſeum Ruſticum.*

Method of brewing good brown Beer, in Hertfordſhire.

I AM one of thoſe ſingular men, who love to keep up ſome remains of the old Engliſh hoſpitality in my houſe; and, and for this particular purpoſe, I am never without a few hogſheads of good brown ſtrong beer in my cellar, for the benefit, not of my own immediate family alone, but of ſuch comers and goers as are worthy of it.

You muſt know, I have many years been particularly curious in the brewing of this beer, inſomuch that, if I am well, I am generally copper-man myſelf, and ſuperintend the boiling part.

I have taken a fancy to communicate my method to the public, in this operation, and thought I could not hit upon an eaſier method of doing it, than by writing you the account in a letter.

If you find no inconſiſtencies, I hope inaccuracies will be overlooked.

I am very curious about the water I uſe, which is the ſofteſt I can get; and on this account I always take it from a clean neat pond, I have at the back of my houſe.

My time of brewing this beer is in March, which I reckon the beſt ſeaſon; therefore, in the beginning of that month, I make my preparations in the following manner.

The firſt thing I do is to take as much water as I ſhall want in all my brewings, (for I brew now for the whole year) and boil it in my copper. After it is boiled, it is put into large tubs for the purpoſe, and expoſed to the air, to cool and purge itſelf for at leaſt a week.

I then begin my firſt brewing, having previouſly procured a ſufficient quantity of the beſt brown high-dried malt, which is ground three or four days before it is uſed, that it may have time to mellow and diſpoſe itſelf for fermentation.

When a copper of water is heated ſo as to boil, about three quarters of a hogſhead is laded into the maſh-tub, and the copper immediately filled again, and made to boil. When the water in the maſh is come to ſuch a ſtate that you may ſee your face in it, I have, by degrees, nine buſhels of ground malt emptied out of the ſack into it: This is to be well maſhed, and ſtirred about with the rudder for near half an hour, till the malt is all thoroughly wetted, and incorporated with the water: Another buſhel of malt is then lightly ſpread over the ſurface, and the whole being covered with the empty ſacks to keep in the ſteam, it is left undiſturbed for an hour.

At the end of the hour, the water in the

the copper being boiling, the fire is damped, and the water is left till you can ſee your face in it, after as much as is neceſſary is laded on to the maſh, till the whole together will yield, when it runs off a hogſhead of wort; and this the workman is ſoon able to determine to a great nicety.

When this ſecond quantity of water is laded on the maſh, it is again well ſtirred and agitated, and being covered is kept quiet for another hour.

The firſt wort is then let out in a ſmall ſtream into the under-back, and another hogſhead of hot water is laded on the maſh, which, after being well ſtirred with the rudder, is again covered, and ſuffered to reſt for two hours.

In the mean time the firſt wort is returned into the copper, and ſix pounds of fine brown ſeedy hops are put into it, being firſt rubbed betwixt the hands. A briſk fire is then made under the copper, till the liquor boils, which is continued till the hops ſink, after which the fire is damped, and the liquor ſtrained into the coolers.

When it is come to be only as warm as milk from the cow, ſome yeaſt, or barm, is mixed with it, and it is left to work till all the ſurface appears in curls, it is then all ſtirred, and well mixed together with a hand-bowl, and again left to work: this ſtirring with the bowl is repeated three times, after which it is tunned, and left to work in the hogſhead: when it is nearly done working the caſk is filled up and bunged, but the vent-hole is left open.

When managed after this manner, the beer I am writing about will keep for years, but it will be good drink the ſucceeding harveſt.

As to the ſecond wort, which I mentioned above, it is ſet by for the next brewing, to be uſed in manner following.

For my ſecond brewing, as far as wetting my maſh, I proceed in the ſame manner as at firſt: but afterwards, inſtead of water, I heat the ſecond wort of my firſt brewing, and lade it on my maſh, the new wort by this means acquiring a very conſiderable addition of ſtrength and ſoftneſs.

The ſecond wort of this ſecond brewing I make with water, and ſave it to form the firſt wort of my third brewing, and ſo on for as many brewings as I chuſe.

I muſt obſerve that I take off a third wort from my firſt brewing, which I heat, and lade on my maſh of my ſecond brewing, after taking off the ſecond wort; and by this means, out of two brewings, I get, beſides, a hogſhead of very good mild beer.

I do not pretend that my method of brewing, above deſcribed, is better than any other; but I am well convinced it is no bad way, as every body likes my beer, which, though high-coloured, is as clear as rock-water, and muſt be wholeſome, as it is made of the pure and genuine malt and hops, without any other unwholeſome mixture to adulterate it.

Hoddeſdon, Nov. 8, 1764.

[*Muſeum Ruſticum.*]

An Account of the Death of Demoſthenes, *from Dr.* Leland.

"A Conſiderable reinforcement which Antipater received from Aſia, enabled him to proſecute the war with new vigour againſt the confederated Greeks, whom he defeated at Cranon, in Theſſaly. Each ſtate was now forced, by a prompt ſubmiſſion, to recommend themſelves to the mercy of the conqueror. The ſevereſt terms were impoſed on the Athenians. Their form of government was changed to an oligarchy, they were obliged to receive a Macedonian garriſon; and Antipater demanded that ten of their public ſpeakers (in which number Demoſthenes was included) ſhould be given up to his vengeance. Alexander had made the like demand, and the Athenians bravely refuſed to comply. But now Demoſthenes found them by no means inclined to protect him. He, therefore, fled from the city; and his fickle countrymen, with a ſhameful ſervile adulation to the conqueror, condemned him to death. He gained Calauria, an obſcure iſland; and there took ſanctuary in a temple of Neptune. But he was quickly purſued, to the place of his retirement, by Archias, one of the principal inſtruments of Antipater's revenge, attended by a party of ſoldiers. This Archias, who had formerly been a tragedian, appeared before Demoſthenes, affected to commiſerate his condition, and gave him hopes of pardon and ſecurity. To this he replied, with a cold contempt; "you never could affect me on the ſtage; nor can your promiſes make the leaſt impreſſion." When Archias began to ſpeak in more peremptory and menacing terms; "Now," ſaid Demoſthenes, you pronounce

pronounce the very dictates of the Macedonian oracle; before you but acted a part. I desire but a moment's respite that I may send some directions to my family." He then retired, and seemed employed in writing for a while: Archias and his soldiers drew near, and found him with his head bowed down and covered. They imputed his behaviour to timidity and unmanly terror, and pressed him to rise. The great Athenian had now completely executed his fatal purpose; and perceiving that the poison he had taken, by this time, had seized his vitals, he uncovered his head, and fixing his eyes on Archias, "Now, said he, you need not scruple to act the part of Creon in the tragedy, and cast out this corpse unburied." (Alluding to a speech in the Antigone of Sophocles, in which Creon orders, that the body of Polynices should be exposed to dogs and birds of prey.) "O gracious Neptune, continued Demosthenes, I will not defile thy temple: Whilst I yet live, I retire from this holy place, which Antipater and the Macedonians have not left unpolluted." He then rose, and desired to be supported: But as he passed by the altar, in a feeble and trembling pace, he sunk down and expired with a groan.

Thus died Demosthenes at the age of sixty years. His countrymen, ever wavering and inconsistent in their conduct, regretted the death of that man whom they had basely given up to destruction; and by the honours which they paid to his memory, seemed desirous to efface the stain of their ingratitude."

Character of King James I. *from Mrs.* Macaulay's History of England, *just published.*

JAMES was of a middle stature, a fair complexion and of a soft skin; his person plump, but not corpulent; his eyes large and rolling; his beard thin; his tongue too big for his mouth; his countenance disagreeable; his air awkward, and his gait remarkably ungraceful, from a weakness in his knees, that prevented his walking without assistance: He was tolerably temperate in his diet, but drank little else than rich and strong wines.

His character, from the variety of grotesque qualities that compose it, is not easily to be delineated. The virtues he possessed were so loaded with a greater proportion of their neighbouring vices, that they exhibit no light to set off the dark shades; his principles of generosity were tainted by such a childish profusion, that they left him without means of paying his just obligations, and subjected him to the necessity of attempting irregular, illegal, and unjust methods of acquiring money. His friendship, not to give it the name of vice, was directed by so puerile a fancy, and so absurd a caprice, that the objects of it were ever contemptible, and its consequence attended with such an unmerited profusion of favours, that it was, perhaps, the most exceptionable quality of any he possessed. His distinctions were formed on principles of selfishness; he valued no person for any endowments that could not be made subservient to his pleasures or his interest, and thus he rarely advanced a man of real worth to preferment. His familiar conversation, both in writing and in speaking, was stuffed with vulgar and indecent phrases. Though proud and arrogant in his temper, and full of the importance of his station, he descended to buffoonry, and suffered his favourites to address him in the most disrespectful terms of gross familiarity. Himself affected a sententious wit, but rose no higher in these attempts than to quaint and often stale conceits. His education had been a more learned one than is commonly bestowed on princes; this, from the conceit it gave him, turned out a very disadvantageous circumstance, by contracting his opinions to his own narrow views. His pretences to a consummate knowledge in divinity, politics, and the arts of governing, exposed him to a high degree of ridicule; his conduct shewing him more than commonly deficient in all these points. His romantic ideas of the natural rights of princes, caused him publickly to avow pretensions that impressed into the minds of the people an incurable jealousy: this, with an affectation of a profound skill in the art of dissembling, or of king-craft, as he termed it, rendered him the object of fear and distrust; when at the same time he was the only dupe to an impertinent useless hypocrisy. If the laws and constitution of England received no prejudice from his government, it was owing to his want of ability to effect a change suitable to the purpose of an arbitrary sway. Stained with these vices, and sullied with these weaknesses, if he is ever

exempt

exempt from our hatred, the exemption must ariſe from motives of contempt.

Deſpicable as he appears through the whole period of his Britannic government, his behaviour, when king of Scotland, was, in many points unexceptionable; but intoxicated with the power he received over a people whoſe privileges were but feebly eſtabliſhed, and who had been long ſubjected to civil and eccleſiaſtical tyranny, he at once flung off the moderation that hid his deformities from the public eye.

It is alledged, that the corruption he met with in the court of England, and the time-ſerving genius of the Engliſh noblemen, were the great means that debauched him from his circumſpect conduct. Among the forwardeſt of this worthleſs tribe, was Cecil, afterwards earl of Saliſbury, who told him, on his coming to the crown, "That he ſhould find his Engliſh ſubjects like aſſes, on whom he might lay any burden, and ſhould need neither bit nor bridle, but their aſſes ears."

Abſtract of A Letter to J. Kidgell, containing a full Anſwer to his Narrative. *(See our laſt, p. 613.)*

SIR,

THE firſt thing that preſents itſelf in your narrative, worthy of the leaſt notice, is your name in manuſcript. For ſome time I confeſs I was at a loſs to underſtand the meaning of it; but after a peruſal of the pamphlet, it was obvious enough; for never was ſuch an arrant catch-penny uſhered into the world; therefore every reader muſt take it, (as it ſhould ſeem to be meant) that your ſordidneſs ſuſpected the bookſeller might cheat you of a ſingle ſix-pence; and, to prevent any fraud of that kind, you thought it neceſſary to ſign your name. But why not add Reverend to the ſignature? The firſt parſon, ſuppoſed to be in his ſenſes, that ever printed Reverend to his name, might, with the ſelf-aſſumed air of importance, have added it alſo to the manuſcript.

This puts me in mind of the ſtory of Veſpaſian and Titus: Veſpaſian had laid a tax upon urine, which Titus thinking highly indecent, Veſpaſian preſented him with the firſt piece of money that was collected, and aſked him if he thought it ſmelled of urine? As Titus could not anſwer in the affirmative, Veſpaſian urged the neceſſity of obtaining money by any means. So you, ſir, chuſing to obtain money (for nobody can ſuppoſe anything elſe) have made a handle of this blaſphemous book to do it; nor do I believe you have any ſcruple to pocket the produce of the gain made by obſcenity and blaſphemy. I ſhall have but an indifferent opinion of a clergyman, who can write his name to a performance he ſhould bluſh to mention; who can harangue on ſuch a ſubject to the public, in order to gain a few pence.

But the views of gain are not manifeſted by the written name only: For if a clear idea can be formed of another part of this bare faced catch penny production, we ſhall find they are at leaſt equally apparent there alſo. When you had ſeen a proof-ſheet of *The Eſſay on Woman*, (which, by the by, you could know, could not have been obtained honeſtly, let it come from where it would) you propoſed to Mr. Faden "to defeat the ſucceſs of it, in a ſeries of letters, which ſhould be communicated to the public by the aſſiſtance of a daily paper of which Mr. Faden is the Printer." This daily paper is *The Public Ledger*, which being in a ſtate of obſcurity, and now likely to continue ſo, was to be brought into public view, and introduced into private families, by letters on the ſubjects of obſcenity and blaſphemy, written by a clergyman, I hope that was to be added to the head of them: and, at the bottom, the reverend gentleman, I likewiſe hope, was to ſign his own name to prevent counterfeits. I make not the leaſt doubt but that Mr. Faden acquieſced in the ſcheme, becauſe he thought it would ſerve the paper, which indeed ſtands greatly in need of ſomething to recommend it. He had therefore his intereſt in view. And what, reverend ſir, was you to get? For I cannot think, when I look upon your catch penny pamphlet that you would undertake to give yourſelf the trouble to write a ſeries of letters for nothing. Was it upon the footing of a common hackney ſcribe, at ſhillings a letter?

When this paltry ſcheme was formed only one ſheet of the work had been obtained: Thus we ſee how ready one if not two honeſt men, were to make money of it. But before they could put their ſcheme in execution, "It remained to obtain, if ſuch a thing was poſſible, the remainder of the work by the

hand, which had produced this extraordinary fragment of it." By what means, reverend ſir, did you think it could be obtained?—You muſt be acquainted with the manner in which the ſheet muſt be obtained; and Mr. Faden, as a printer, muſt be perfectly acquainted. In ſhort, you muſt both know, that it could not be honeſtly got; and would you, reverend ſir, who have ſo often read the commendment, "Thou ſhalt not ſteal, and ought, as it is your indiſpenſible duty ſo to do, to enjoin with your utmoſt power, the exact obedience of it, perſuade a ſinner who had broke it, to repeat the offence? I hope not; yet if any meaning can be put upon it, it is, that a ſervant, who had ſtolen only a proof ſheet, was afterwards, to ſerve a purpoſe, to ſteal, if poſſible, a whole book. When the king's meſſengers entered Mr. Wilkes's houſe, they did it by force; and what they took, they had the appearance of ſome kind of authority for; though it is a kind of authority which this country abhors, and the exerciſers of it; yet what they did, they did openly. This was honeſt in them, at leaſt. But ſurely you will not call that ſervant honeſt, nor in any manner attempt to vindicate him, who ſecretly robs a good maſter, that had behaved to him in a moſt extraordinary generous manner, of the minuteſt trifle, with an intent to injure him. Inſtead of encouraging or rewarding ſuch a ſervant, every honeſt man, I doubt not, will concur with me in thinking, he ought to have been brought to juſtice; for no man is ſafe in his houſe, if there are men in the world who will, in any manner, or on any pretence, encourage ſuch ſervants to rob him.

When the ſcheme was laid aſide of publiſhing a ſeries of letters in the Ledger, on the ſubjects of obſcenity and blaſphemy, which it was thought would help the ſale of the paper, you inform us, that you ſhewed this proof ſheet to the earl of March. What had he to do with it?—Why, "He was to concur in any expedient to diſcountenance ſo blameful an undertaking." Was there ever ſuch an abſurdity! How could my lord concur in any expedient to diſcountenance in the public opinion (for that muſt be the meaning of the paſſage, if any meaning it has) what the public was never to ſee? For the ſame perſon that procured you a proof ſheet, could likewiſe inform you, that it was not to be publiſhed; and it was injuſtice to his lordſhip, if you did not inform him of that fact alſo.

From this time we hear no more of it, until his lordſhip gives you to underſtand, "That proper meaſures would infallibly be taken for the diſcovery and the puniſhment of ſo avowed an enemy to ſociety, as the author of ſo prophane a libel." From this nonſenſe we can juſt gather, that the book, or at leaſt more of it, ſeems now to have been procured: But not a word is mentioned as to the means. Strange, that a clergyman, who is ſo full of piety, and has ſuch a regard for law and juſtice, as you expreſs, ſhould ſilently paſs over another act of wickedneſs! I appeal to yourſelf, whether you did not then know, and whether you do not ſtill believe, it was obtained by an act, which the law deems theft?

As to the author, who one ſhould underſtand is the execrable offender you mean, if the world is rightly informed concerning him, he has been dead ſome years ago. What proper meaſures could therefore be infallibly taken for his puniſhment? Was he to be raiſed from the dead?—I am aſhamed to be ludicrous on ſuch a ſubject; but ſurely ſuch ſtark nonſenſe is enough to make even the graveſt prelate crack his ſides with laughing.

If we conſider it in its political ſenſe, there is ſtill abundant room for cenſure. The moſt feaſible motive for the publication ſeems to be to defame Mr. Wilkes. The cauſe is but ill ſerved, that was to derive benefit from ſuch a performance. Upon what authority is it made? Upon a ſervant bribed to rob his maſter. O fie! I did not expect to ſee a clergyman's name written to any thing relative to this baſe tranſaction.

Theſe things were not expected from a clergyman. Such nonſenſe and ribaldry was fitter to be read to your friends of the Hell Fire club at Oxford, (for there it might have given pleaſure) than publiſhed to the world at large, where it is abominated; or publiſhed in a new edition of that obſcene book, called *The Card*, for which the biſhop of London was going to excommunicate the reverend author.

But if by defaming Mr. Wilkes you were to ſerve your cauſe, I take it for granted, promotion was to be your reward.—I hope it was not a mitre, for

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mitres I hope are to be obtained only by better actions. They would be cheap indeed, if your paltry pamphlet was the price of one of them, or indeed any preferment in the church.

If a man, a clergyman, under the veil of religion, may publish with impunity, the contents of a book which is deemed obscene and blasphemous, and may likewise go so far as to make extracts from it: If he may, by the strongest insinuation, impute the crime of it to a gentleman before he is convicted of any thing relative to it: If he may by this means forestall the law, and attempt to biass the minds of a jury: If he may hang out to the public what was never intended for the public eye: If a man's servant may be bribed, to clandestinely take away from his master papers to be made use of as evidence against him; then farewell religion, liberty, and law.

I am, reverend sir,

Your humble servant,

A real Friend to Religion and to Justice.

P. S. What you say relative to the Greek inscription, which you translate *The Saviour of the world*, fully demonstrates your illiterateness and ignorance, and your total want of scholarship. You ought, sir, to have known, that the words ΣΩΤΗΡ ΚΟΣΜΟΥ which you have translated *The Saviour of the world*, have no respect to Christianity, and therefore the allusion is a blasphemy of your own, and not of the author of *The Essay on Woman.* That inscription is found upon an ancient palace, of a date of much more remote antiquity than the birth of Christ. The account of this antique may be seen at large in De La Chausee's Museum Romanum, printed at Rome, in folio, in 1692, and, by his own permission, dedicated to the pope, who, I suppose, is a Christian prince.

Heads of a Pamphlet, intitled, The Plain Truth: Being a genuine Narrative of the Methods made use of to procure a copy of The Essay on Woman. By *Thomas Farmer*, Printer.

ABOUT the beginning of July last being at supper at an alehouse with Mr. Jennings, a printer, who at that time worked for Mr. Wilkes, he produced some butter wrapped in a piece of printed paper, which I took up and read, and my curiosity being excited, I desired him to lend it me till the next day. Next morning I shewed it to some of the journeymen at Mr. Faden's.

A few days after, Mr. Hassal, the overseer at Mr. Faden's, desired to see it for a few hours. And some days after, he came and asked me, "If I could procure the remainder of the copy?" I said that I would if it was in my power. On which Mr. Hassall said "purchase it at any rate.—Wait a little.—I'll bring you some money presently." In a few minutes he returned, and gave me five guineas. I went to Jennings, but he said that "he had not a copy;" Which answer I reported to Mr. Hassal, who again urged me to procure it, and not to regard loss of time. I applied again to Jennings, who now said, "that he believed Carey (another printer) had it." Not finding Carey, I asked Jennings, if nobody had it but Carey. He said, "He believed Mr. Benj. Burd had a copy." Burd I could not see, he being ill a-bed. In the mean while Hassal frequently asked me why I was not more diligent in procuring the copy, bid me offer five guineas for it; told me, that the getting it would serve Mr. Faden, in serving his friend; and declared solemnly that no injury was intended so Mr. Wilkes. After this I re-applied to Jennings, who said, "Curry (another printer who had worked in Great George street) had it." I went to Curry; he said, "that he had a book, but could not part with it, as he apprehended injury to Mr. Wilkes was intended." Just as Curry was going to shew me the copy his wife came into the room, which prevented him.

After this I was frequently urged by Hassal, to procure a copy. Whereupon I again went to Curry, and he appointed the sunday following, to give me a final answer.

That day I called on him, and offered him two guineas for it; Curry replied "You shall have it for nothing;—Mr. Wilkes has used me ill, and if, when he returns from France, he does not use me in the manner I expect, I will be revenged on him."

Not being able to procure Curry's copy, I endeavoured to find Carey, but succeeded; but he said, that in order to prevent any ill consequences to Mr. Wilkes, he had burnt his copy. I then returned Hassal the money, except three shillings; and Hassal applyed in person to Curry, and Mr. Faden sent for Curry

to the globe tavern in Fleet-ſtreet,—what paſſed there I pretend not to know, but by Curry's means a copy was at length procured.

Mr. Curry himſelf once declared to me that he was offered a place of one hundred pounds *per annum*, if he would deliver the remainder of the copy; which he at that time refuſed to do, and did not give it up till Mr. Wilkes came from France, to whom having applied, and not meeting with the treatment he expected he has ſince delivered it up.

On the morning of the day the parliament met, I was met in the Strand by Mr. Faden's apprentice, who told me to go immediately to the Horn tavern, in Weſtminſter: I went accordingly, and there ſaw the rev. Mr. Kidgel, Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; Mr. Faden, printer in Fleet-ſtreet, Haſſal his overſeer, Jennings and Curry.

[According to this account, three perfect copies of the *Eſſay* got abroad: One which Carey had, and burnt, he ſays, out of regard to Mr. W. One which Burd had: And one which Curry had, and delivered up, partly from a piqu againſt W.]

A Caſe moſt humbly ſubmitted to our Phyſical Readers.

A Perſon turned of forty years of age, has been, for two years paſt, troubled with ulcers in the bladder and urethra; at times they break, diſcharge a thick fetid matter with the urine, which cleaves to the bottom of the chamber pot, like jelly, is of the colour of thick water gruel, and ſmells ſo extremely diſagreeable, as no one can bear the room. This diſcharge generally laſts about fourteen or fifteen days, attended with a moſt violent teneſmus, pains in the back and kidneys, and moſt excruciating pain, directly after making water, which is never more at a time than a ſmall wine glaſs full; the bladder, during this time, ſeems ſwelled, more eſpecially immediately after making urine, with a conſtant inclination to void more. After this fetid matter is nearly paſſed off, the urine diſcharges itſelf more plentifully, the nauſeous ſmell leſſens by degrees, and the pain in the kidnies ceaſes, leaving a great pain in the ſmall of the back, but then the patient is afflicted with terrible ſhooting pains, as though ſtruck through the parts with a thouſand lancets, more eſpecially in the night time, which deprives him of reſt, till by degrees, its ſuppoſed, the ulcers are ſkinned over; then he is tolerably eaſy for ſome time until they break afreſh, which they never fail to do. Any advice herein from our medical readers will be acknowledged in the moſt publick manner, and perſonally, if a cure can be effected.

A curious Account of the Climate and Diſeaſes in Africa, *upon the River* Senegal. *In a Letter from Mr.* Boone, *Practitioner in Phyſic to the Garriſon of* Senegal, *for three Years, to Dr.* Brockleſby, *Phyſician to the Army, who has annexed it to his* Obſervations tending to the Improvement of Military Hoſpitals, &c. *juſt publiſhed.*

ACCORDING to your requeſt, I herein lay before you a deſcription of the iſland of Senegal, and the diſeaſes peculiar thereunto; as alſo, ſuch an account of the adjacent country, as I have been able to collect during my reſidence three years there. My deſcription of the iſland, and obſervations on the diſeaſes, you may depend upon as an undeniable truth; but what I ſay of the adjacent country, I can inſiſt upon no further than what common fame reports, having never ſeen it myſelf.

The iſland of Senegal is ſituated in the river Sanaga, ſixteen degrees fifteen minutes north latitude, about fifteen miles from its mouth: it is about one mile and a quarter in length, from north to ſouth, and almoſt half a mile in breadth, from eaſt to weſt, and is compoſed of a bed of looſe ſands, productive of nothing but what is forced with art, and the richeſt manure: Notwithſtanding which, it contains about three thouſand inhabitants, whoſe principal food is fiſh, and a corn called maiz: This corn grows in great plenty, almoſt over the whole country. It may ſeem ſurpriſing, that a part of the world, ſo very unhealthy as this I am now deſcribing, ſhould yet be ſo populous; but the wonder will ceaſe, when we come to underſtand, that the greateſt pride among the men conſiſts in the number of their wives; ſo that every one takes as many as he is able to maintain; ſome ſix, others eight, and others twelve at a time *.

To the north-eaſt, eaſt, and ſouth-eaſt of the iſland, lies a prodigious large and

* *We wonder to ſee this produced as a reaſon for population; the direct contrary is the truth, as has been aſcertained by the beſt writers.*

low country, covered with bogs, woods, &c. much the greateſt part of which is utterly unknown to us. Now, in order to form a juſt idea of the unhealthineſs of this climate, it will be abſolutely neceſſary to conceive to yourſelf ſuch a country, as I have abovementioned, extending three hundred leagues eaſt, and more to the north and ſouth: Through this country ſeveral very large rivers empty themſelves into the ſea, particularly the Sanaga, Gambia, and Sherbro; theſe, during the rainy months, which begin in July, and continue till October, overflow their banks, and lay the whole flat country under water; and, indeed, the very ſudden riſe of theſe rivers is incredible to perſons who have never been within the tropicks, and are unacquainted with the violent rains that fall there. At Galam, nine hundred miles from the mouth of the river Sanaga, I am informed that the waters riſe one hundred and fifty feet perpendicular from the bed of the river *. This information I received from a gentleman, who was ſurgeon's mate to a party ſent there, and the only ſurvivor of three captains commands, each conſiſting of one captain, two lieutenants, one enſign, a ſurgeon's-mate, three ſerjeants, three corporals, and fifty private. At the iſland of Senegal the river riſes gradually, during the rainy ſeaſon, above twenty feet perpendicular over part of that flat coaſt, which, of itſelf alone, ſo freſhens the water to that degree, that ſhips lying at anchor, at the diſtance of three leagues from its mouth, generally make uſe of it, and fill their water there, for the voyage home.

When the rains are at an end, which uſually happens in October, the intenſe heat of the ſun ſoon dries up thoſe waters, which lie on the higher parts of the earth, and the remainder forms lakes of ſtagnated waters, in which are found all ſorts of dead animals: Theſe waters every day decreaſe, till at laſt they are quite exhaled, and then the effluvia that ariſe are almoſt inſupportable.

At this ſeaſon the winds blow ſo very hot from off the land, that I can compare them to nothing but the heat proceeding from the mouth of an oven, and bring with them a ſmell that is quite intolerable. I cannot help mentioning ſome of the effects of theſe terrible winds, which is, they are of ſo drying and hot a nature, that the wolves, tygers, lions, &c. go to the river, and lay their whole bodies covered with water, leaving only their noſtrils above it, for the advantage of breathing. The birds likewiſe, are ſeen to ſoar at an immenſe height, and to fly a vaſt way over the ſea, where they continue until the wind changes, and comes from the weſt. I have known it have ſuch effects on iron, that locks have been rendered entirely uſeleſs, ſo that the keys would not move them; but, as ſoon as it changes, they have been of their wonted uſe.

Thus I have deſcribed to you, in as conciſe a manner as poſſible, the iſland of Senegal, and the country adjacent, as likewiſe the rains, the overflowing of the river, and the winds; and come now to remark thoſe ſeaſons of the year, when the different diſorders happen.

In the months of Auguſt, September, October, and part of November, the bilious and putrid fever always rage, the former of which would admit of bleeding in the beginning, by means of which, together with other evacuations, and the neutral ſalts, the diſorder generally intermitted, and the bark recovered the patient.

But in the putrid fever, the lancet ſhould be entirely laid aſide; for notwithſtanding ſome of the ſymptoms might indicate bleeding to thoſe who are not acquainted with the diſeaſes in that part of the world, I would by no means recommend it, for I have often ſeen it productive of the worſt conſequence; but if the pain in any vital part ſhould ſeem to indicate an evacuation to be neceſſary, I would judge dry cupping moſt proper (I mean in violent pains in the head, &c.) As for the general treatment of theſe diſorders, they have been ſo judiciouſly laid down by eminent phyſicians, that I ſhall ſay nothing further of it.

* *The prodigious riſe of the river at Galam, Dr. Brockleſby thinks, may be partly owing to the proximity of that place to certain great lakes in the kingdom of Tombo, which, he has been informed, have their only known outlet by this channel of the river Senegal, and the doctor has been told, he ſays, that the ſuddenneſs and violence of thoſe cataracts in the rainy ſeaſon, make it neceſſary to conſtruct artificial elevations in the fortreſs and houſes at Galam, for the people to aſcend and inhabit till the torrents of water have left their uſual habitations dry; which happens in a very ſhort time.*

The uſe of the bark in the above diſorders, and in many others, obliges me to return you my moſt ſincere thanks, for that inеſtimable medicine; for in theſe deplorable diſeaſes, nothing gave us hopes of our patient but that; indeed, its value was ſo well known to the officers, that they ſcrupled even to go their command up the river, without a large quantity of it, together with all other ſorts of medicine, ſo that the governor has ſent to Goree for it, before the party could proceed on their command.

It is very true, you ſupplied us with ſuch immenſe quantities of it, as is almoſt incredible; but notwithſtanding this, neceſſity has obliged me to offer maſters of ſhips three guineas per pound for any quantity they could part with for immediate uſe; and, indeed, you will not wonder at this, when you are informed, that in the months of December, January, February, and March, I have had four hundred patients prodigiouſly ill of tertian fevers, which have been ſo very obſtinate, that I have been obliged to order bark to be taken almoſt as common food; and, indeed, had it not been for this medicine, we might not have had five men living on the iſland.

From March to Auguſt, we have few or no diſorders, except the ſcurvy and dyſentery, which I take to be chiefly owing to the purity of air during this time, occaſioned by the wind continually blowing from the ſea; the ſcurvy and flux probably proceed from the badneſs of the water, ſalt proviſions, and the want of vegetables; even here the bark is of infinite ſervice, in removing the complaint of the former; as for the latter, it required no particular treatment, but what has been already laid down, except adminiſtering opiates more frequently than in Europe. From this account, you will not, ſir, be ſurprized, that the total loſs of Britiſh ſubjects in this iſland only, amounted to above two thouſand five hundred, in the ſpace of three years that I was there, in ſuch a hot and moiſt air as I have deſcribed.

Thus, ſir, I have given you an account of thoſe diſeaſes, which fell under my inſpection while at Senegal; and though I cannot be ſo particular and explicit in ſo ſhort a letter as this, as I otherwiſe might be, yet if an enlargement upon this ſubject might be thought by you to be by any means ſerviceable to any who might viſit theſe parts, nothing would be a greater pleaſure than an employment of this ſort, to your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

London, Oct. 8, 1763. JOHN BOONE.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

DR. Pringle has well obſerved, "that air corrupted by putrefaction, is of all other cauſes of ſickneſs, the moſt fatal and leaſt underſtood: for theſe deſtructive ſteams work like a ferment and ripen all diſtempers into a putrid and malignant nature: But the air in hoſpitals, and crouded barracks, cloſe tranſport ſhips, and, in a word, in every place were air is ſo pent up, not only loſes a part of its vital principle, by frequent reſpiration, but is alſo corrupted by the perſpirable matter of the body, which, as it is the moſt volatile part of the humours, is alſo the moſt putreſcent."

We have a melancholy confirmation of the truth of this remark, and a ſtrong inſtance of the ſubtile penetrating nature of theſe noxious effluvia, in ſome facts that fell within the knowledge of Dr. Brockleſby during the late war; and are by him related in his "Medical obſervations tending to the improvement of military hoſpitals, &c."

"After the unproſperous expedition (ſays this ingenious phyſician) againſt the coaſt of France, in the year 1758, a very unuſual number of ſick ſoldiers were lodged every where round Newport in the Iſle of Wight, in old houſes, barns, &c. In one of theſe cloſe hovels or miſerable hoſpitals, a poor fellow, of the ſixty-third regiment, was placed, on being landed ſick out of the tranſport. In a day or two he was ſeized with the worſt ſpecies of the malignant ſore-throat, I ever have ſeen, with ulcerous mortifications about the noſtrils, and other parts, which carried him off on the third day.

Another patient unfortunately was placed in the ſame bed, with only freſh ſheets; for the crouds that hourly ſickened, compelled us to be thrifty in the general uſe of bedding and blankets, ſo that he happened to be lodged in the ſame ſpot, even before death had quite chilled the putrifying body which was diſplaced to make way for him. He was inſtantly attacked by the ſame dreadful diſorder, and after a ſhort ſtruggle, fell a victim to it.

A third man was condemned, by hard neceſſity, to the fatal abode, and ſoon ſhared the fate of his comrades: Rouzed by ſo melancholy proofs of deadly infection, beſides what had been already attempted, I ordered freſh bedding of every ſort, the boards all around to be ſcraped, and thoroughly waſhed with vinegar; depending on this, but rather compelled by the ſcanty ſpace that was allotted to the ſick, a fourth victim, in the ſame deplorable manner, fell a ſacrifice to this irreſiſtible contagion.

Now again the ill-fated ſpot underwent a moſt rational purification; vinegar fumes, burnt gun-powder, kindled reſinous ſubſtances, were uſed in abundance; all the contiguous parts were ſcraped, waſhed, and fumigated. A fifth man we thought, after all this precaution, might ſafely be ventured: but, alas! the event fruſtrated our expectations, for he was attacked with the ſame diſeaſe, and not without much difficulty eſcaped periſhing in it.

Thus after all we could do, the ſpot continued more dangerouſly infectious to the next comer, than (I ſuppoſe) any leprous houſe was ever known among the Iſraelites. Though no ſigns were manifeſted upon the walls here [Leviticus XIV.] yet having loſt four brave men, and having with difficulty ſaved the fifth, I was as much ſatisfied of the danger belonging to it, as any farther ocular demonſtration could have conveyed to others. I therefore prohibited any more men to be lodged there, till after a longer interval than ſeven or eight days; and yet, notwithſtanding this precaution, the ſoldier who next lay there ſuffered a like attack, though he had the good fortune to recover from it; but not without much difficulty.

This inſtance clearly demonſtrates, that nothing ſhort of ſcraping away the whole external ſurface of the floor, as well as of the walls, and thereby ſubſtituting an entire new layer of the whole inſide of the houſe, is capable to extinguiſh the ſeeds of infection in certain diſeaſes once ſown, nor to prevent them from breaking out after a long time even in this cold northern region."

What Dr. Brockleſby mentions of the Savoy priſon is another proof of the juſtneſs of Dr. P.'s obſervation.

"In 1762, Mr. Fordyce, ſurgeon to the third regiment of guards, called me in (ſays Dr. B.) to ſee ſome of his men who had been infected with a goal fever in the Savoy priſon, in the months of January and February. Theſe men of the guards had, for ſome military offences, been confined in a cloſe unwholeſome apartment of the Savoy, with many newly enliſted men, who were in great numbers, without having committed any offence, often ſo huddled together there, that numbers of them in the courſe of the impreſſing ſervice of the late war, were, at various times, ſeized with the goal fever; and we have not a few of them brought to Pimlico hoſpital, in this fever, after a mortification had deprived them of a foot, a part of their toes, or ſome other extremity of their bodies; and this was abſolutely owing to the naſtineſs and unwholeſomeneſs of the foul air, which they were doomed to live in. Mr. Fordyce made ſeveral remonſtrances againſt the confinement of newly-enliſted men and deſerters in ſuch noxious places: But I had the mortification to find, by the number thrown in upon Pimlico hoſpital, to the laſt, that all had availed nothing."

What excuſe is made for this ſeeming diſregard to the good of the ſervice and want of common humanity, by those whoſe duty it was to ſee the abuſe redreſſed, I know not. The houſe of commons, which ſo liberally provides every year for the comfortable ſubſiſtence of thoſe who are worn out in the ſervice, would certainly, had the matter been properly repreſented to them, have paid due attention to the preſervation of the health of thoſe who were fit for active ſervice, and who were ſo much wanted by granting money ſufficient to put a loathſome priſon in a condition worthy of the humanity of a great nation, which in puniſhing individuals ſtill remembers they are men.

Nov. 28, 1763. TURR

[*Lond. Chron.*]

Letter from Mr. Tidmas, *Secretary to the Expedition into the* South-Sea *in the* Lord Clive *and* Ambuſcade *Waters, giving a more particular account of the Miſcarriage of that unfortunate Expedition.* (*See p.* 48)

To Mr. BLAKE.

Rio de Janeiro, May 26,

AS I do not doubt, ſir, you have before this heard of our ill ſ and of the unhappy fate of the Lord

which ſhip I had been on board of ever ſince firſt coming into the river Plate, and only left her two days before, to go to make a ſhort ſtay on board the Ambuſcade, I ſhall take the liberty to trouble you with the particulars of that day's action only; as to give the heads of all our proceedings would take up too much room for a letter.

Thurſday, January 6, 1763. Came to a reſolution to attack Nova Colonia, a ſettlement the Spaniards had lately taken from the Portugueze on the North-ſide of the river Plate, oppoſite Buenos Ayres. At noon, being within a mile of the eaſtmoſt battery, the lord Clive made the ſignal for engaging; hove a buoy on our beſt bower cable ready for anchoring. At half paſt noon the eaſtmoſt battery begun firing at us, and ſoon after the lord Clive anchored. We paſſed about a cable's length a-head of her, but, by this time had received a briſk fire both from the middle and weſtmoſt batteries, as well as from the Spaniſh frigates, ſome of our people, being already killed and wounded and our beſt bower cable ſhot through, ſo was obliged to anchor with the ſmall bower, right oppoſite the middle, or grand battery, about a quarter of a mile diſtance, where indeed, according to the plan ſettled for the engagement, the Lord Clive ſhould have anchored; the Ambuſcade a-breaſt of the weſtmoſt battery, and a Portugueze frigate we had with us a-breaſt of the eaſtmoſt battery. Indeed the Portugueze frigate did anchor a-breaſt of the eaſtmoſt, but at ſo great a diſtance, that not one of her ſhot reached the ſhore. A Spaniſh merchant ſhip, and a ſnow, which lay under the weſtmoſt battery, both made ſail and run a-ground. We now began and continued a conſtant fire; but in about half an hour the Lord Clive filled her fore-top-ſail, having cut her cable, and ſhot a-head of us, then anchored oppoſite the weſtmoſt battery, which ſhould have been our ſtation, and where we now lay; but the Lord Clive anchoring too ſoon at firſt, was the cauſe of this confuſion; and as ſhe paſſed us on the lar-board-ſide, ſeveral of her ſhot ſtruck our ſhip, and did us ſome damage. However, we now kept a ſmart and conſtant fire, as well as received the ſame eſpecially from the grand battery, ſcarce a ſhot miſſing us. About three P. M. the Spaniſh frigate made ſail and run a-ground, and the weſtmoſt battery was pretty well ſilenced, they only firing now and then, but the grand battery kept a conſtant fire upon us till near four o'clock, when they begun to ſlacken, and obſerved they frequently left their guns, and run towards the eaſtmoſt battery, which was out of the reach of our guns, when unfortunately, by what means I have not yet been able to learn, the Lord Clive took fire, and the flames broke out very fierce from her ward room; indeed I obſerved it had got to ſuch a height as not to be extinguiſhed. We, with great difficulty, got our fore-top-ſail hoiſted and braced a-back, having cut our cable to get clear of the Lord Clive's ſtern, for if it had filled we muſt have fell on board her, and in all probability ſhared the ſame fate. The wind and tide ſetting right in towards her, as ſoon as we had got her head round, filled the fore-top-ſail, and ſet the fore-ſail. All this time we received but one ſhot, and that from the grand battery, which came through our ſtern, and ſhattered our tiller a good deal, beſides breaking ſeveral of the carlings abaft, but ſpent itſelf there, without doing any further miſchief. We had ſcarce got clear of the reach of the guns of Nova Colonia, when the ſhip grounded, having only two fathom water, but ſoft mud, and ſhe lay ſo about three hours; but having a freſh gale, and the fore-ſail and fore-top-ſail ſet, and running ſome of the aftermoſt guns forward, ſhe floated again about ſeven P. M. and we run off to the ſouthward, the fort from the iſland Gabriel now firing at us, but their ſhot fell rather ſhort, though cloſe along ſide. All this time the Lord Clive continued burning, and about eight P. M. ſhe blew up. Fear moſt of her people are loſt, as have only ſeen one boat, with five or ſix hands in her, making towards the Portugueze veſſels, who lay without, and only one lad from the Lord Clive ſwam to our ſhip before we cut the cable. At nine P. M. having ſhot well out into four fathom water, and ſpliced the ſtream cable, being ſhot through, anchored with the ſtream anchor. We were obliged to keep our pumps conſtantly going, having received a great many ſhot betwixt wind and water, as well as all other parts of the ſhip, none leſs than twenty-four pounders. The carpenters employed plugging up for the preſent, ſuch places as they can come at. We

had thirteen men killed, and twelve more dangerouſly wounded, moſt of them with the loſs of limbs, and the greateſt part ſince dead; thirteen others wounded, incapable of duty, and many more ſlightly hurt. Our main-maſt ſhot through in three different places, and quite unſerviceable. The fore-maſt ſhot through about a third maſt down; both top-maſts wounded, as well as all our booms and boats; and was obliged to cut away one boat a ſtern, being ſhot thro' and ſunk at the ſame time we cut our cable. Moſt of our lower ſhrouds, ſtays, lifts, braces, ſheets, are ſhot through; in ſhort, ſcarce any of the rigging has eſcaped. We have alſo two quarter-deck guns diſabled and three carriages, beſide 12 pound carriages. During the engagement we fired upwards of 600 ſhot, and 28 barrels of powder.

Friday, Jan. 7. At eight this morning ſeeing a drift, and ſomething we thought move, ſent our boat after it, and found one of the Lord Clive's people upon it, which was a boat bottom upwards, which ſuppoſe to be our boat we cut away. He had been there 16 hours, and ſays at firſt there were five more with him, but were waſhed off. Upon a muſter among all the Portugueze veſſels, find only 26 of the Lord Clive's people, and ſeven of them were on board her tender during the engagement; have not ſince heard how many ſwam aſhore, as they muſt be priſoners to the Spaniards.

We made ſhift to ſtop our leaks in the river of Plate, ſo as to proceed to this place, where we arrive the 2d of March, and have now had a thorough repair by the Portugueze. We have received the news ſome time paſt, by private letters, of a general peace, but as the particulars are not come from the court of Portugal, the war ſtill continues here between them and the Spaniards; and they have ſollicited Capt. Roberts to convoy ſome of their veſſels and troops to the iſland of St. Catherine's, which he has conſented to and agreed to ſtay there one month, if occaſion; and then he propoſes to return here, and ſo proceed to Liſbon, where we hope to arrive on or about November, and I ſhall take a paſſage from thence to England the firſt opportunity. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient, and
moſt obliged humble ſervant,
ROBERT TIDMAS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR anti-deiſtical correſpondent, whoſe lucubrations appear in your Magazine of September laſt, p. 46[illegible] ought to favour the publick with a clear definition of the term Deiſt, according to his received opinion; that each individual may examine himſelf, whether he is included among the number of thoſe againſt whom he inveighs ſo unmercifully: Without this, all his declamation will be nothing better than beating the air, as it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh whether he means Deiſts or Atheiſts, two characters, which may be proved as diametrically oppoſite as Chriſtian or Mahometan, or any two different perſuaſions in religion. When he grants this reaſonable requeſt, we may then examine with candour, how far his reflections may be juſtified by ſuch definition, conſiſtently with reaſon and good ſenſe, as well as Chriſtian charity and univerſal benevolence, which is the greateſt ornament of every rational profeſſion of religion. I am, ſir,

Your, &c.
PHILANTHROPOS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following trouble is occaſioned you by the extraordinary bill and letter in your laſt. (See p. 511) The eſquire and parſon, therein mentioned, are exactly the ſame kind of men. The one would not ſave a negro without a fee; the other would not give a fee to ſave a poor negro. The ſquire ſeems to ſneer at the ſorry parſonage houſes our clergy reſide in; but thinks even thoſe too good for them. In ſhort, he is for reducing them to St. Paul's ſtandard, to preach by day, and work by night. Were Chriſtians as ready to aſſiſt one another, as when they had things in common, ſurplice fees might well be aboliſhed, and the clergy would want for nothing. But theſe are not times for ſuch things. If they can have a ſcanty maintenance on earth, they muſt look for their reward in heaven. But the worthy ſquire is concerned for the ſpreading of Chriſtianity in that country. —This is a truth the papiſts will not eaſily convinced of: And the evi[illegible]

of fact evinces the notorious lukewarmness of both clergy and laity, churchman and presbyterian, in this instance. To be short, an Englishman's trade is his religion, and his religion is his trade. From whence I have been apt to conclude, that squires and parsons are much alike in sincerity, and that their faith differs not a grain of mustard seed.

Your, &c. I. S.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

I Have taken some pains to inform myself of the particulars of the duel between Mr. W. and Mr. M. and can now venture to send you the following as authentic. (See p. 618.)

When the gentlemen met on the Wednesday, in Hyde-park, they walked together for a little while to avoid some company, which seemed coming up to them. They brought each a pair of pistols. When they were alone, the first fire was from Mr. M's pistol. Mr. M's pistol missed Mr. W. and the pistol in Mr. W's hand flashed in the pan. The gentlemen then each took one of Mr. W's pair of pistols: Mr. W. missed, and the ball of Mr. M's pistol lodged in Mr. W's belly. Mr. W. bled immediately very much. Mr. M. then came up, and desired to give him all the assistance in his power. Mr. W. replied, that Mr. M. had behaved like a man of honour, that he was killed, and insisted on Mr. M's making his immediate escape, and that no creature should know from Mr. W. how the affair happened. Upon this they parted, but Mr. M. came up again in two or three minutes to Mr. W. offering him a second time his assistance, but Mr. W. again insisted on his going off. Mr. M. expressed his concern for Mr. W. that the thing was too well known by several people, who came up almost directly and then went away. Mr. W. was carried home, but would not tell any circumstances of the case, till he found it too much known. He only said to the surgeon, &c. that it was an affair of honour.

On Thursday Mr. W. imagining himself in the greatest danger, returned Mr. M. his letter, that no evidence might appear against him; and insisted upon it with his relations, that in case of his death no trouble should be given Mr. M. for he had behaved like a man of honour. I am sorry to tell you, that it is said Mr. M. has not yet returned Mr. W's letter, and that it is to be made use of as a proof of his being concerned in the North Briton *.

I own that I cannot account for this behaviour of Mr. M. no more than I can for his tamely bearing above eight months the abuse upon him. Has he been all this time (Sundays not excepted) practising at a target? That report is confirmed by all his neighbours in the country. Yet after all, he did not venture to send to Mr. W. but before five hundred gentlemen, ready to interpose, seemed to intend to begin a quarrel, I suppose that it might end there. Mr. W. chose coolly to take it up the next morning, by a private letter to Mr. M. who insisted on pistols, without naming the sword, though the choice of weapons was by the laws of honour, in Mr. W.

I write this, in hopes that some of Mr. M's friends will clear up these difficulties in his conduct, and I really wish, it, because in the field he behaved as he ought.

I am, &c.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Nov. 29. The honourable house of commons have granted the following Sums for the under-mentioned purposes:

	£.
To John Wetherell, for preparing and framing the new intended book of rates, — —	400
For carrying on the inland navigation from Limerick to Killaloe, — — —	2500
For ditto, from Inishanon to Dunmanway, — —	2000
For Ditto, from the tide water at St. Mullins, to the town of Monasterevan, — —	4000
For ditto, from Kilkenny to Inisteague, — —	1500
For improving Corke harbour, —	1500
For the pier of Balbriggan, —	1500
For carrying on the inland navigation by making the river Lagan navigable, and for opening a passage from Loughnergh to Belfast, — —	2000
For ditto, for compleating a navigation for ships of 100 tons burthen, from Fathom Point near Newry, to Drumglass Colliery, in the county of Tyrone,	4000
To St. Patrick's hospital, —	1000
For Dunlary Pier, — —	1000
For finishing a harbour at Wicklow,	1000

* *Mr. M. it is said, has since returned the letter.*

	£.
For carrying on the Ballaſt-Office-Wall, — —	4000
For rebuilding St. John's Church, Dublin, — —	1000
To Meſſrs. Colvill, Civill, and Bryan, to aſſiſt them in leſſening the expence of their compleating a dry dock in the city of Dublin, —	1000
To the lying-in-Hoſpital, —	1000
To the widow and children of Dr. Moſſe, — —	500
To the incorporated ſociety, —	12000
For carrying on the inland navigation from Dublin, through the bog of Allan to the Shannon,	6000
For carrying on a whale fiſhery on the north-weſt coaſt of this kingdom, — —	1000
For finiſhing St. Cath. church, Dublin, ———	1000
For enlarging the quay at Londonderry, ——— —	1600
For carrying on the inland navigation, by making a navigable canal between the loughs Foyle, and Swilly, in the county of Donegal, — ———	4000
For erecting a pier at Killileagh, in the county of Down, —	600
For rebuilding John's, and Green's bridges, in the city of Kilkenny, and Benet's, Thomaſtown, and Caſtlecomer bridges in the county of Kilkenny, and for repairing the bridge of Eniſteage, in the ſaid county of Kilkenny, ———	3000
To Henry Cottingham, and James King to reimburſe their loſſes, occaſioned by the tumultuous proceedings of the late mobs, ———	800
For widening the paſſage leading from Angleſey-ſtreet, to College-green, ———	340
To the city work-houſe, —	3771
To Hugh Boyd, Eſq; for his having made a harbour at Ballycaſtle; and for his keeping the ſaid harbour in repair for 21 Years ———	3000
To the Dublin ſociety, —	2000
To ditto, to be applied for the encouragement of ſuch trades and Manufactures, and in ſuch manner and ſubject to ſuch regulations, as ſhall be directed by parliament, ———	8000
For compleating a convenient way, ſtreet, and paſſage from Eſſex-bridge, to the caſtle of Dublin, ———	£. 500
For widening the paſſage leading from the Inns-quay to Arran-quay, Dublin. ———	100

Singular Sentiments of M. Rouſſeau, *the power conferred by Conſtituents their Repreſentatives. From his* Tr tiſe on the Social Compact, *lately pu liſhed.*

"WHEN the ſervice of the public ceaſes to be the principal concern the citizens, and they had rather charge it by their purſes than their pe ſons, the ſtate is already far advanc toward ruin. When they ſhould mar out to fight, they pay troops to fi for them; and ſtay at home. Wh they ſhould go to council, they ſe deputies, and ſtay at home. Th in conſequence of their indolence a wealth, they in the end employ ſold to enſlave their country, and repreſen tives to betray it.

It is the buſtle of commerce and arts; it is the ſordid love of gain, luxury and eaſe, that thus convert p ſonal into pecuniary ſervices. Men r dily give up one part of their profit increaſe the reſt unmoleſted. But ſ ply an adminiſtration with money they will preſently ſupply you w chains. The very term of taxes i viſh, and unknown in a free city. I ſtate truly free, the citizens diſch their duty to the public with their hands, and not by money. So far f paying for being exempted from duty, they would pay to be permitte diſcharge it themſelves. I am very from adopting received opinions, think the ſervices exacted by force leſs infringement of liberty than taxe

The better the conſtitution of ſtate, the greater influence have pub affairs over private, in the minds of citizens: They will have, alſo, m fewer private affairs to concern th becauſe the ſum total of their com happineſs, furniſhing a more conſid ble portion to each individual, there mains the leſs for each to ſeek from own private concerns. In a city well verned, every one is ready to fly t publick aſſemblies; under a bad gov ment they are careleſs about going th at all; becauſe no one intereſts hi in what is doing there; it is known

the general will does not influence them, and ſince at length domeſtic concerns engage all their attention. Good laws tend to the making better, while bad ones are introductory of worſe. No ſooner doth a citizen ſay, what are ſtate affairs to me? Than the ſtate may be given up for loſt.

It is this want of public ſpirit, the influence of private intereſt, the extent of ſtates, conqueſt, and abuſes in government, that have given riſe to the method of aſſembling the people by deputies and repreſentatives. The aſſembly of theſe repreſentatives is called in ſome countries, the third eſtate of the nation; ſo that the particular intereſts of the two orders are placed in the firſt and ſecond rank, and the public intereſt only in the third.

The ſovereignty, however, cannot be repreſented, and that for the ſame reaſon that it cannot be alienated. It conſiſts eſſentially of the general will, and the will cannot be repreſented: It is either identically the ſame or ſome other; there can be no mean term in the caſe. The deputies of the people, therefore, neither are, or can be their repreſentatives; they are only mere commiſſioners, and can conclude definitively on nothing. Every law that is not confirmed by the people in perſon is null and void; it is not in fact a law. The Engliſh imagine they are a free people; they are however miſtaken: they are ſuch only during the election of members of parliament. When theſe are choſen, they become ſlaves again; and indeed, they make but a uſe of the few tranſitory moments of liberty that they richly deſerve to loſe it.

The notion of repreſentatives is modern; deſcending to us from the feudal ſyſtem, that moſt iniquitous and abſurd form of government, by which human nature was ſo ſhamefully degraded. In the antient republics, and even monarchies, the people had no repreſentatives, they were ſtrangers to the term. It is even very remarkable, that, at Rome, where the tribunes were ſo much revered, it was never imagined they could uſurp the functions of the people; and as ſtrange that they never once attempted it. One may judge, however, of the embarraſſment ſometimes cauſed by the multitude, by what happened in the time of the Gracchi, when part of the citizens gave their votes from their houſe-tops.

Where men value their liberty and privileges above every thing, inconveniencies and difficulties are nothing. Among this wiſe people things were held in a proper eſtimation; they permitted the lictors to do what they would not ſuffer the tribunes to attempt; they were not afraid the lictors would ever think of repreſenting them.

To explain, nevertheleſs, in what manner the tribunes did ſometimes repreſent them, it will be ſufficient to conceive how government repreſents the ſovereign. The law being only a declaration of the general will, it is clear that the people cannot be repreſented in the legiſlative power; but they may, and ought to be in the executive; which is only the application of power to law. And this makes it evident, that if we examine things to the bottom, we ſhall find very few nations that have any laws. But be this as it may, it is certain that the tribunes, having no part of the executive power, could not repreſent the Roman people, by virtue of their office, but only in uſurping thoſe of the ſenate.

Among the Greeks, whatever the people had to do, they did it in perſon; they were perpetually aſſembled in public. They inhabited a mild climate, were free from avarice, their ſlaves managed their domeſtic buſineſs, and their great concern was liberty. As you do not poſſeſs the ſame advantages, how can you expect to preſerve the ſame privileges? Your climate being more ſevere, creates more wants; for ſix months in the year your public ſquares are too wet or cold to be frequented; your hoarſe tongues cannot make themſelves heard in the open air; you apply yourſelves more to lucre than to liberty, and are leſs afraid of ſlavery than poverty.

On this occaſion, it will probably be aſked me if liberty cannot ſupport itſelf without the aſſiſtance of ſlavery? Perhaps not. At leaſt the two extremes approach very near. Whatever does not exiſt in nature, muſt have its inconveniences, and civil ſociety ſtill more than any thing elſe. There are ſome circumſtances ſo critically unhappy that men cannot preſerve their own liberty, but at the expence of the liberty of others, and in which a citizen cannot be perfectly free without aggravating the ſubjection of his ſlaves. Such was the ſituation of Sparta. As for you, ye moderns, you have no ſlaves, but are ſlaves yourſelves, and purchaſe their liberty by your own. You may if you pleaſe boaſt of this preference; for my part, I find more meanneſs in it than humanity.

I do not intend, however, by this, to inculcate that we ſhould have ſlaves, or that it is equitable to reduce men to a ſtate of ſlavery; having already proved the contrary. I am here only giving the reaſons why certain modern nations who imagine themſelves free, employ repreſentatives, and why the ancients did not. But let this be as it will, I affirm that when once a people make choice of repreſentatives they are no longer free"

Account of the new Comedy, called The Dupe.

Sir John Woodall,	Mr. *Yates.*
Friendly,	Mr. *Havard.*
Capt. Welford,	Mr. *Packer.*
Sharpley,	Mr. *King.*
Emily,	Mrs. *Palmer.*
Mrs. Friendly,	Mrs. *Clive.*
Mrs. Barbara Etherdon,	Mrs. *Pritchard.*
Roſe,	Mrs. *Lee.*

SIR John Woodall is a man of fortune, but of moſt diſſolute morals, who boaſts of his vices, hates nothing ſo much as the

name of being good, and suppoſes his knowledge of the world, and his cunning, ſufficient to ſecure him from the deceits of any one. He had long kept Mrs. Barbara Etherdon as a miſtreſs, who by her ſubmiſſive, artful behaviour, a pretended love and obedience to his capricious humours, had ſo far wrought on him, that on her pretended qualms of conſcience, and declaring ſhe would live no longer with him, he had privately married her, about a year before the action of the piece begins. This, however, not fully anſwering her ends, ſhe had made him promiſe to own her as his wife, if ſhe brought him a ſon; ſhe then pretended to be with child, and an abſence of ſir John's in the country for three months, had given her opportunity to get a child of one Randal (a ſubaltern who had been broke for cowardice, and whom ſhe had introduced into the houſe as her brother, under the name of Sharpley) brought in as her own.

Sir John had an orphan niece called Emily, who in defect of lawful iſſue would be his ſole heireſs; even this young lady Mrs. Etherdon had perſuaded ſir John to truſt the care of with her, and in his abſence had confined Emily at home, and had perſuaded Sharpley to endeavour at debauching her, that ſhe might no more boaſt of that virtue ſo diſagreeable to the eyes of Mrs. Etherdon. Sharpley, however, whoſe ſchemes were deeper laid, not yet knowing Sir John was married, had courted Emily for a wife, hoping to gain her fortune: But miſs Emily had already given her heart to capt. Welford, a worthy officer, who had been fourteen months abſent in Germany.

Things are in this ſtate when the play begins, with ſundry proofs of the impertinence of Roſe, Mrs. Etherdon's maid (who had an intrigue with Sharpley) who treats Emily with much ſcorn and contempt, which is returned by Emily with an aſſurance of complaining to her uncle at his return (which is ſpeedily expected) of her's and her miſtreſs's behaviour. On Roſe's retiring, Mrs. Friendly comes in; we ſee that ſhe is a woman of honour, goodneſs of heart, and real friendſhip, but poſſeſſed of ſuch unbounded loquacity that her tongue never lies ſtill, though ſhe is continually boaſting of her ſilence; by her we learn, that captain Welford is arrived at her houſe; that if Emily would come in the afternoon, ſhe would ſend her coach for her, and though it goes much againſt her, yet Emily reſolves to aſk Mrs. Etherdon's leave to go. We next ſee Mrs. Etherdon and her maid, who gives her a letter, which ſhe had intercepted coming for Emily, by which Mrs. Etherdon perceives ſhe had a lover who was to meet her at Mrs. Friendly's; though as the letter was only ſigned with two letters, ſhe does not know who the perſon was. Emily ſends in a card for leave to go out: Upon which, in a dialogue between Mrs. Etherdon and Sharpley, in which the baſeneſs of both is ſufficiently ſhewn, ſhe perſuades Sharpley to get another chariot (as it would be dark, and Emily could not diſcover the cheat) and to carry off Emily, whereby he would have her in his power, and might prevent what tales ſhe might tell her uncle; this he conſents to do for 200l. half paid down.

Roſe (who had a connection with Sharpley, as before hinted) overhearing this deſign ran immediately to Mr. Friendly's, where ſhe found capt. Welford in the greateſt diſtreſs on account of his miſtreſs, and through rage and jealouſy informed him and Friendly of the whole plan, telling them it had been executed in every tittle, and offering to carry them to the very houſe where Emily and Sharpley then were. Upon this information, Welford and Friendly poſt directly off, reſcue the young lady, and take Sharpley and Roſe into cuſtody; who, on a promiſe of pardon, relate every thing they know of Mrs. Etherdon's intentions, and diſcover the ſecret which ſhe had lately told Sharpley, of her marriage with ſir John. In the mean time a terrible fracas happens between Welford and Emily; the lover charges his miſtreſs with a voluntary elopement with Sharpley, on which account ſhe breaks off with him immediately, and after a proper juſtification of her own character, neither hears palliation or excuſe.

Sir John who was expected every moment arrives about this time, and is ſo worked by the artful behaviour of Mrs. Etherdon that he owns his marriage with her, and ſettles two hundred a year on her during life. Mrs. Etherdon, or lady Woodall, having thus gained every thing ſhe wanted, inſtantly throws off the maſk, and behaves in ſo inſolent a manner, as to provoke ſir John to turn her out of the houſe. Her baſeneſs and infidelity are then laid open to ſir John, who diſtracted with rage and ſhame, owns he has been duped. But having the conſolation of knowing the circumſtance of the child to be an impoſition, is at laſt reconciled to the loſs of the deception, ſince he has got rid of her by that means, and gives his conſent to Emily's marriage with Welford, who has been newly prevailed upon to forgive that gentleman's haſty ſuſpicions of her conduct in the affair of Sharpley. Sir John's approbation and his declaring Emily his heir, makes the young people happy, and with the pardon of Sharpley and Roſe, concludes the piece.

REMARK. There has been performed at the theatre in Drury lane, a comedy, called The Dupe, written by Mr. Sheridan, author of The Diſcovery and other Pieces. On this occaſion, we find ourſelves much in the ſame ſituation with the audience on the firſt night's repreſentation; Partial to the writer on account of her ſex; unwilling to condemn;

unable to commend.—The truth is, that the comedy of The Dupe is a very poor performance, lame and defective, not to add groſs and indelicate, in fable, characters, and ſentiments, and remarkably coarſe and inelegant in dialogue. A kind keeper, duped by a miſtreſs, and bubbled by a ſharper, is, it muſt be owned, a very proper object for the cenſure of the comic muſe; but Mrs. Sheridan, to her credit be it ſaid, ſeems to be very little acquainted with the nature of ſuch characters; and we could have wiſhed that it had appeared, from the language and ſentiments of the piece, that her imagination was equally unſtained by the impurity of groſs and vulgar ideas. If, however, a bad play can be ſupported by good acting, we may promiſe this comedy at leaſt a nine days life, and that is a bold word. *St. James's Chron.*]

To the Veſtries, Church Wardens, and Overſeers of the Poor, Maſters of Workhouſes, &c. in all Pariſhes within the Bills of Mortality.

Gentlemen,

AS the duties of humanity, and the love of your country are of everlaſting obligation, and ſome of your predeceſſors, in times paſt, have been extremely deficient in theſe reſpects, permit me to remind you that the year is drawing to an end, in which you are called upon, by an act of the legiſlature, to deliver to the company of pariſh clerks, a true, genuine, and exact regiſter of all your infant pariſh poor, under four years of age, within the bills of mortality; the ſame to be done uniformly, and according to the order preſcribed by the ſaid act. (See p. 121.)

So far as regards the ſimple obligation to deliver this regiſter, there is no doubt of the general compliance; the great object in view is the preſervation of the children regiſtered. By the ſpecimen of your labours for the laſt ſix months of 1762, I obſerve, that out of 925 ſent into the country to be nurſed (though part of theſe were not ſent out of the ſmoak of London) 32 were dead, viz. 27 9-11ths of a hundred: but out of 732 kept in town (excluſive of 117 delivered to mothers and friends) 269 were dead, which is 36 6-7ths of a hundred, notwithſtanding the youngeſt, and thoſe moſt in danger of death, were of the number ſent into the country; whence one may eaſily conclude, from this little ſpecimen, how greatly the advantage turns in favour of the country. I confeſs that this proportion of 36 6-7ths a hundred dead, or 63 1-7th kept alive, for ſix months, compared with the former accounts I have ſeen, had they been all new-born infants, would have been a great ſaving. How far theſe infants, thus kept in town, were too much congregated, or immured; how far the ſtreams of life were ſtopped by noxious aliment or poiſonous air; or in what degree the nurſing was performed, by women who require nurſing themſelves; thoſe can beſt tell where the mortality is the greateſt.

I ſee many pages of the publick papers occaſionally filled with remarks on the neceſſity of populating the new acquired dominions belonging to the Britiſh empire in America. Whatever want of people there may be, at home or abroad, we all know how much the riches, grandeur, and ſafety of the ſtate, depends on the numbers of our working poors and I have very good reaſon to believe, on the moſt modeſt computation, that it is abſolutely in your breaſt to preſerve at leaſt 600 lives annually, that uſed to periſh, making all due allowance for ordinary contingencies.

It was the miſerable ſtate of the infant-poor which laid the foundation of that charity, which will coſt upon the whole full half a million of money before the children, now remaining alive, are prenticed out. You know it has been thought proper to diſcontinue the indiſcriminate reception of children, as being found productive of great miſchief, and by no means anſwering the original end and deſign. It may therefore be hoped, now that the wiſdom and compaſſion of the legiſlature is extended to the taking cogniſance of the infant-poor under your care, that you will be very attentive to the object, and do that juſtice to your country, and to the innocent, which our forefathers did not. It is very obvious, that this annual regiſter is meant to ſtrike an alarm on the breaſt of thoſe on whoſe humanity and circumſpection the lives of theſe poor babes depends, and not ſimply to inform us, that ſuch a number of them died within the year.

You muſt not be ſurpriſed, nor ſhould be diſpleaſed, that I, as a private perſon, thus intereſt myſelf in this affair. Abſtracted from all popular prejudices and falſe apprehenſions, as if no pariſh ever took any care of their infant poor, I have not only taken ſome pains to get true lights into this matter, but this regiſter is a favourite child of mine: I mean to watch the progreſs of it, and, as far as may be in my power, to do you juſtice, as well as the poor infants. I dare hope I ſhall not be ſingle in this inſtance. I have already the pleaſure to ſee the regiſter productive of great good in ſome particular pariſhes, and I flatter myſelf it will be ſo in all which have any infant poor put into their hands. I humbly wiſh you ſucceſs in all your endeavours for the public good, and a daily encreaſe of your private felicity; for I am, with great reſpect,

GENTLEMEN,

Strand, Your moſt obedient

Dec. 7, 1763. Humble ſervant, J. H[illegible]y.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

IF the firſt toys given to (male) Children, had the alphabet wrote upon them, and gradually the names in ſyllables; and to be

chiefly

chiefly of paſteboard, vellum, ſilk, &c. fewer figures of animals, but many rough models of the leaſt complex inſtruments and machines made uſe of in arts, manufactures, &c. in general, if the child is born to an independent fortune, or adapted to the profeſſion he may be intended for; ſuch, I believe, would inſenſibly convey inſtruction, leſſen the importation of foreign traſh, and as they might be made by (even) decrepid women, give bread to the moſt helpleſs.

I deſpiſe a pedant, for "a meer any thing is a meer aſs;" but general knowledge does honour to the moſt affluent fortune. Many hours, days, months, ſpent in the vileſt diſſipation, might be agreeably employed in unravelling the myſteries of nature and art, but to be only a fox-hunter, jockey, &c. is miſerable.

Why ſhould not moſt, nay all of the loweſt claſs be enabled to read, &c? and if averſe, encouraged by ſmall premiums, at ſtated times to be diſtributed by one or more proper perſons in every pariſh. In a religious, moral, and even a political light, the effects would ſoon be viſible. He who can read, &c. bids fairer for knowing his duty to God, his neighbour, and the ſtate, than one entirely illiterate, and conſequently, many unhappy wretches might be ſaved from an untimely end. Sets of the alphabet on paſteboard, would greatly help them. But I treſpaſs upon your room.

I am, Sir, moſt ſincerely your's, &c.

DUNCE SCOTUS.

Locke on education, is ſaid to be out of print, but Hoyle on Whiſt is read daily.—May annihilation ſeize every copy of the latter! [*St. James's Chron.*]

Letter from J. Duke, *Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of* Honiton.

Rev. Sir, London Nov. 22, 1763.

NOT having (as I expected) received any petition, or inſtructions, from my conſtituents, concerning the cyder tax, renders it incumbent on me to acquaint them what has paſſed ſince the beginning of this ſeſſion relative thereto.———In purſuance to notice given to all the members of the cyder counties, we met yeſterday at the King's-Arms in Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter, where we heard a propoſition to the following effect, to wit; to reduce the compoſition to 2s. 6d. a head, and 3s. a hogſhead duty, or 2s. a head, and 3s 6d a hogſhead: The mode of collection to be altered; and inſtead of exciſemen, to be collected by the collectors of the window tax, and all penalties and forfeitures to be recovered and levied by the commiſſioners of the land tax.

Theſe are the out lines of a plan for a new bill, and to repeal the preſent act.—I own 'tis my ſincere wiſh to have the whole tax taken off, (if poſſible) and I really think the burthen will ſtill be too great, if this compromiſe ſhould be made; the price of our ordinary cyder, at the wring's mouth (including the charges of making, &c.) not being adequate to the duty at the loweſt rate mentioned of three ſhillings a hogſhead.

Whatever opinion my conſtituents ſhall adopt in this intereſting and momentous affair, will be the rule of my conduct: And I beg the favour of you to lay this letter before them as ſoon as conveniently you can, and communicate their ſentiments and commands to, Reverend ſir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

J. DUKE.

Preſent STATION *of the* ARMY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cavalry. Two troops of horſe-guards. Two troops of grenadier-guards. Royal regiment of horſe-guards. Dejean's light horſe. Moſtyn's, Waldegrave's, Howard's *dragoon guards.* 1 Conway's. 2 Argyll's. 3 Albemarle's. 4 Riche's. 6 Cholmondeley's. 7 Howard's. 10 Mordaunt's. 11 Ancram's. 15 Elliot's. 16 Burgoyne's *dragoons.*—*Infantry.* Ligonier's. Tyrawley's. Rothes's, *guards.* 8 Barrington's. 12 Napier's. 13 Pulteney's. 14 Jefferys's. 21 Panmure's. 23 Boſcawen's. 24 Cornwallis's. 25 Lenox's. 31 Oughton's. 32 Leighton's. 36 Manners's. 41 Parſons's. Five regiments of invalids. Eight independent companies, ditto. Howe's. Stanhope's. Hervey's, *marines.*

IRELAND.

Cavalry. Johnſton's. Fitzwilliam's. Honeywood's, *light horſe.* 5 Yorke's. 8 Severne's. 9 Whitley's. 12 Harvey's. 13 Douglas's. 14 Lorn's. 17 Hale's. 18 Drogheda's, *dragoons.* —*Infantry.* 1 Erſkine's, ſecond batallion. 2 Montague's. 5 Hodgſon's. 6 Guiſe's. 7 Bertie's. 10 Sandford's. 26 Brudenell's. 18 Seabright's. 26 Scott's. 29 Forbes's. 39 Adlercron's. 47 Laſcelles's. 48 Webb's. 50 Carr's. 51 Brudenell's. 52 ———. 53 Toovey's. 54 Parſlow's. 55 Ganſell's. 56 Keppel's. 59 Owen's. 61 Gray's. 62 Strode's. 64 Carey's, 65 Malpas's. 66 Gordon's. 68 Lambton's. 70 Trapaud's.

AMERICA.

1 Erſkine's. 9 Whitmore's. 15 Amherſt's. 17 Monckton's. 22 Gage's. 27 Warburton's. 28 Townſhend's. 34 Cavendiſh's. 35 Otway's. 40 Armiger's. 42 Murray's. 44——. 45 Boſcawen's. 46 Murray's. 58 Anſtruther's. 60 Amherſt's.

In the ISLANDS.

4 Duroure's. 38 Talbot's. 43 Noel's. 49 Stanwix's. 63 Boothby's.

EAST-INDIES.

69 Colville's.

MINORCA.

3 Crauford's. 11 Bockland's. 33 Griffin's. 37 Stuart's. 57 Cunningham's, 67 Lambert's.

GIBRALTAR.

19 Beauclerk's. 29 Kingſley's. 30 Lowdoun's.

The

The following is an exact NUMERICAL LIST *of the* TICKETS *drawn* PRIZES *in the late* LOTTERY.

No. 14190 was drawn a blank, but as first drawn was entitled to 500l. as was 11878 to 1000l. as being last drawn.

Prizes of £.10000	Prizes of £. 100.	Prizes of £. 100.	Prizes of £. 100	Prizes of £. 50.	Prizes of £. 50.	Prizes of £. 50	Prizes of £. 50.	Prizes of £. 50.	Prizes of £. 50	Prizes of £. 50
	435	17995	33246	3511	7693	11750	15220	19493	22906	26504
13680	795	18182	33500	531	710	892	228	502	911	597
17723	1105	18967	33749	748	732	981	278	707	23006	609
	1476	19038	33782	766	744	996	325	759	129	791
Prizes of £. 5000	1518	19253	34162	794	776	12047	362	904	151	799
	2176	19357	34340	802	780	192	491	20077	191	846
16578	2489	19443	34359	861	786	196	608	163	222	889
33443	2967	19890	34680	864	853	206	685	175	234	973
	3046	19994	34835	914	8150	208	867	316	316	27016
Prizes of £. 1000	3195	20016		958	217	210	942	319	335	26
	3215	20185	Prizes of £. 50	970	227	223	997	390	362	135
489	3259	20386		986	232	530	16048	456	363	194
13355	3516	20691	4	989	407	540	286	492	534	212
14191	3877	21197	255	4072	510	579	360	497	556	405
15691	4035	21216	292	121	541	588	413	662	559	454
	4533	21526	295	131	562	861	553	690	573	536
Prizes of £. 1000	4838	21530	547	148	878	13039	636	729	670	550
	5360	21635	589	240	886	112	899	752	744	591
7851	5382	21715	728	409	988	151	942	776	766	597
9374	5498	21878	762	571	9125	156	949	807	941	632
9659	5776	22083	850	661	180	228	952	827	993	650
9830	5800	22245	890	680	242	248	17041	928	24114	902
15791	5829	22426	929	5007	329	309	55	942	161	925
16238	6238	23779	961	68	342	363	215	970	317	28086
17360	6470	23879	988	103	355	390	257	21030	329	168
22220	7319	24116	1082	201	362	394	576	111	405	215
23444	7564	25052	160	202	521	407	589	221	484	272
26035	7653	25774	169	218	524	618	654	224	524	514
	7837	25866	217	329	699	664	710	238	626	545
Prizes of £. 500	8442	26041	298	353	728	708	775	262	723	602
	8445	26331	343	543	763	763	889	324	763	690
280	8456	26359	546	614	10014	954	912	343	764	702
1357	8918	26391	617	953	75	14020	954	344	776	723
1410	9241	26876	635	6012	177	39	975	430	812	761
2854	9597	26978	668	72	302	219	18005	495	900	822
4060	9802	27113	736	97	398	260	72	505	904	833
4824	9967	27552	754	109	420	299	122	506	25063	900
4958	10269	27561	2125	348	588	324	170	513	93	926
5420	10443	28651	150	420	610	518	325	592	124	995
6038	11227	29142	183	421	622	529	444	617	135	29003
6449	11532	29312	255	488	633	548	548	669	305	12
8093	11812	29384	307	538	644	552	552	671	403	171
10499	13080	29490	343	596	676	657	558	834	405	239
12803	13126	29495	405	702	678	704	601	960	441	342
15295	13154	29496	484	732	697	768	625	22200	467	381
15921	14104	30074	515	740	700	820	638	235	512	391
18226	14132	30384	535	742	727	922	659	355	523	628
20472	14208	30727	747	868	753	940	673	452	605	646
21421	14249	30785	749	898	11038	953	793	590	690	721
24158	14280	31076	870	7035	111	15030	814	600	849	749
25006	15813	31118	912	93	127	33	19034	641	975	773
29578	16019	31456	932	252	256	62	77	671	26089	892
30276	16404	32029	998	294	333	115	93	717	192	964
31699	16476	32278	3051	330	381	123	193	730	206	983
31915	16594	32331	86	468	461	140	213	797	221	30152
32239	16915	32364	165	578	496	165	270	810	395	186
32410	17086	32738	234	579	635	176	274	863	392	228
34551	17972	32950	460	604	650	179	441	870	490	352

Prizes of £. 50	Prizes of £. 50	362	901	1420	1876	2284	2687	3145	3701	4206
30404	34214	69	3	28	78	85	90	62	4	8
420	234	84	28	44	80	86	91	66	15	11
422	240	93	59	49	86	92	2712	68	18	18
579	333	403	64	52	89	2300	13	85	21	20
608	527	5	66	61	98	1	15	87	36	22
632	616	6	71	67	1902	25	19	96	38	27
707	645	13	73	69	7	32	20	2205	40	60
738	710	19	84	70	9	35	30	12	49	63
810	792	23	1003	73	11	40	36	20	70	69
837	808	54	4	78	18	47	45	22	81	71
842	964	62	5	84	20	48	50	28	82	74
873	Prizes of £. 20	67	6	88	26	69	61	31	92	82
878	3	68	24	91	27	74	68	33	3801	84
957	6	69	25	99	29	78	83	35	10	87
31069	12	70	26	1508	37	87	92	38	15	96
75	19	95	27	33	39	2401	96	45	18	98
87	20	96	29	38	41	9	97	61	57	4316
156	35	98	33	45	44	13	99	62	58	18
162	54	507	38	47	49	18	2803	63	60	26
226	61	22	43	66	53	20	6	64	63	44
273	77	30	55	69	60	22	22	65	65	51
334	91	32	56	74	65	24	25	73	69	61
378	94	34	64	76	69	25	32	79	76	64
548	99	35	65	77	88	27	39	85	81	69
636	101	38	79	91	95	33	40	3301	83	71
672	3	44	88	93	98	50	56	25	88	79
821	29	49	90	95	2008	66	61	26	96	80
933	30	56	92	1603	10	68	67	29	3906	83
32078	34	59	93	8	12	69	76	33	34	4112
104	47	60	1112	25	13	88	81	44	43	15
210	48	74	22	26	17	94	82	48	66	17
257	50	77	23	37	25	2503	90	52	67	21
250	57	84	38	42	14	8	92	74	74	25
334	58	607	54	50	37	12	2903	78	80	32
447	64	15	55	55	47	14	15	79	84	39
489	70	31	58	65	48	16	24	94	88	42
582	74	40	75	66	61	18	27	98	94	43
607	81	44	91	78	62	23	33	3404	97	45
866	87	62	93	90	66	25	34	11	4006	52
914	89	64	99	99	70	28	45	23	11	57
955	204	66	1200	1706	74	29	55	29	12	60
966	7	67	5	10	89	31	58	53	29	61
33028	15	68	7	15	2118	42	68	54	59	67
37	22	86	9	25	21	47	74	74	69	85
68	23	90	15	26	22	56	87	81	71	88
137	24	96	18	44	27	58	3013	82	78	95
250	27	701	21	45	29	64	10	85	80	4511
285	38	2	27	46	34	72	22	89	92	25
301	50	9	40	52	35	76	40	3509	4100	35
313	52	38	47	66	37	86	41	27	8	42
334	56	41	54	70	55	87	43	38	11	51
342	68	47	56	72	61	94	53	55	18	61
405	76	48	57	76	62	2600	59	67	25	62
416	77	50	63	77	65	17	64	72	33	67
420	84	55	68	84	85	20	74	73	40	71
701	86	59	91	87	2206	27	81	79	41	91
716	301	65	1302	92	9	32	3102	98	44	4600
796	4	67	16	1809	19	37	9	3601	49	2
813	7	75	20	15	21	42	17	3	56	3
970	12	77	22	43	22	44	20	4	71	1
34083	14	94	28	62	26	45	24	13	84	2
100	18	807	37	64	35	49	26	20	89	32
115	20	8	46	65	43	53	34	33	91	39
128	26	31	52	68	45	56	36	42	98	42
136	48	35	60	70	48	60	39	47	99	45
210	50	39	71	73	53	65	41	58	4201	52
		70	96	75	79	69	43	75	2	57

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77	91	87	98	9	60	59	11	77	12
82	10404	74	11300	17	62	12702	19	81	22
91	9	75	7	19	63	10	21	95	26
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27	21	82	10	36	80	14	24	1	32
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62	57	10904	31	91	34	50	41	24	58
64	61	7	35	98	37	53	57	35	76
68	64	9	40	11817	44	62	69	40	84
73	70	11	45	21	47	64	76	44	89
92	89	13	49	23	56	68	80	70	95
97	10511	10	55	29	6	72	82	84	97
10108	15	22	63	30	6	77	84	87	14114
17	19	24	68	41	76	94	93	90	16
18	21	34	70	53	90	97	97	91	20
19	25	35	71	64	96	12804	13208	13704	51
25	32	42	78	77	12308	6	13	10	60
39	40	67	89	79	20	8	20	12	64

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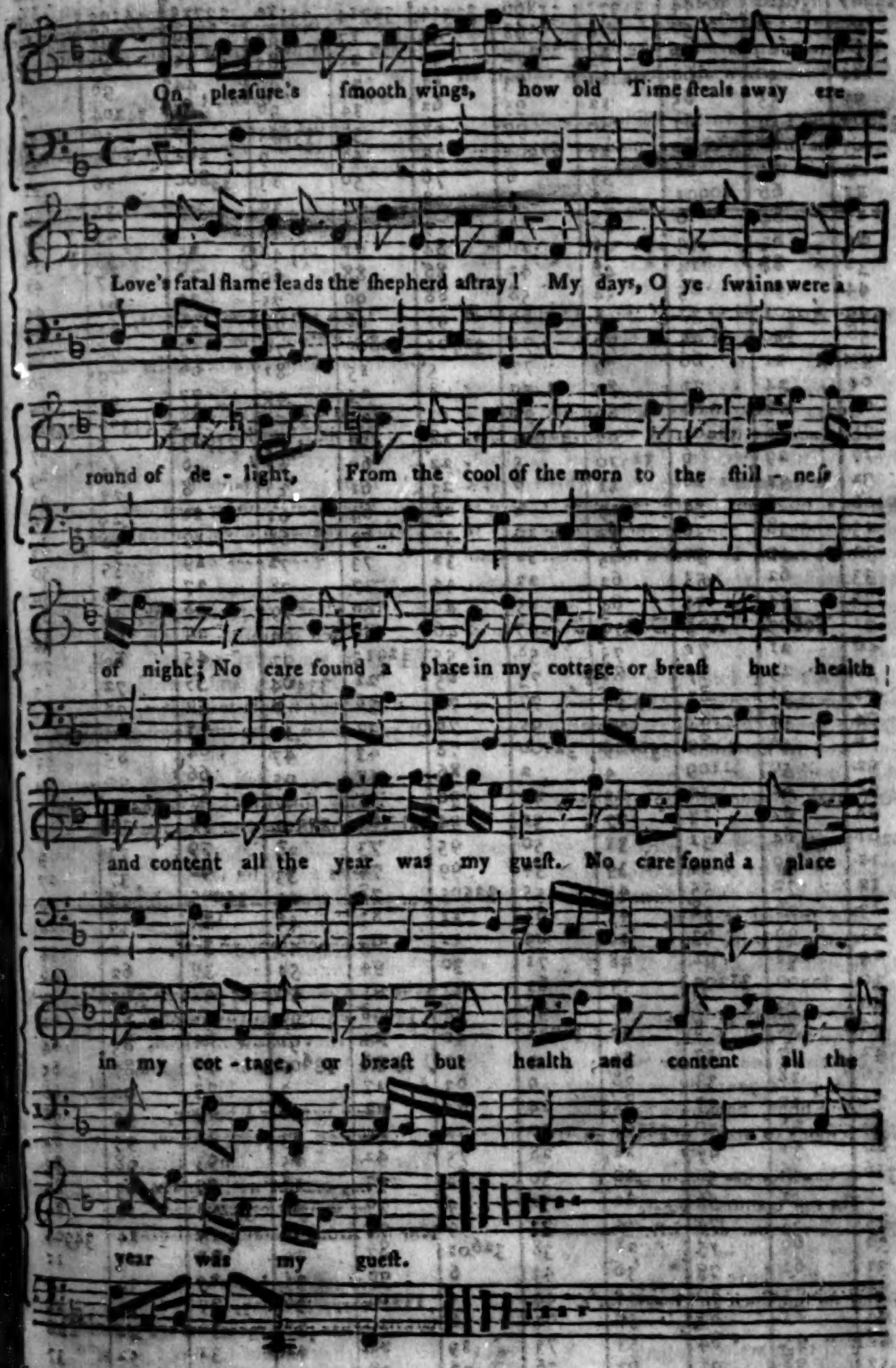
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82	31	47	31820	25	97	67	10	75	88	92
83	32	58	40	32	32700	7	21	76	97	34
89	35	73	43	36	5	76				



...en then no fair Phillis my heart cou'd en-
...ture
...th voice or with feature, with dreſs or
...with air:
...kittly young Cupid had pointed the dart,
...ut I gather'd the ſweets, but I miſs'd of
...the ſmart:
...ov'd for a while, then I rov'd like a bee;
...till all my ſong was, "I'll ever be free."

'Twas then ev'ry object freſh rapture did
yield:
If I ſtray'd thro' the garden, or trav'ers'd the
field, [ſight;
Ten thouſand gay ſcenes were diſplay'd to my
If the nightingale ſung, I could liſten all night;
With my reed I could pipe to the tune of the
ſtream,
And wake to new life from a rapturous dream.

But

But now, ſince for Hebe in ſecret I ſigh,
Alas what a change! and how wretched am I!
Adieu to the charms of the valley and glade!
Their ſweets now all ſicken, their colours all fade:
No muſic I find in ſoft Philomel's ſtrain,
And the brook o'er the pebbles now murmurs in vain.

They ſay that ſhe's kind, but no kindneſs I ſee;
On others ſhe ſmiles, but ſhe frowns upon me:
Then teach me, bright Venus, perſuaſion's ſoft art,
Or aid me, by reaſon, to ranſom my heart,
To crown my deſire, or to baniſh my pain,
Give love to the nymph, or give eaſe to the ſwain!

POETICAL ESSAYS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

LOOKING over the Magazine the other day, ſome months back, I met with a kind of addreſs to a great man in the city, from a little town in the weſt of England, with the great man's anſwer, which ſtruck me in a ludicrous light; therefore I ſend it you verſified in the Hudibraſtic ſtile and, if you have room, be pleas'd to inſert it in your next magazine and oblige yours &c. O. O.

THE ADDRESS.

I.

MAY your lordſhip it pleaſe
For the honour and eaſe
Of the good folk of our great town,
And its neighbouring parts,
To unburthen our hearts,
And ſpeak of your lordſhip's renown,

II.

You're quite patriotic,
Ne'er guilty of paw trick.
Your lordſhip's a ſteady firm cit;
No intereſt in view,
Can ever bribe you,
As ſtaunch and as firm as Will Pitt.

III.

An exciſe to prevent
You are fully bent,
On our cyder and alſo our perry;
We plaud your endeavour,
And hope, howſomd ever,
Next ſeſſions to make ourſelves merry.

IV.

When the act you'll repeal
For our country's weal,
God bleſs you our dear Mr. B——d!
For they tell us you ſay,
We ſhall have the day,
If you do but open and ſpeak for't.

V.

Till then we're content
And wait the event,
Of your lordſhip's theatrical paſſion,
Which ever was great,
In matters of ſtate,
And employ'd for the good of the nation.

VI.

Your virtue and merit
May the city inherrit,
And always ſtand forth in our cauſe:
Then what need we fear,
Be Bute e'er ſo near,
Of exciſe hampering us, or its laws.

VII.

Aſſur'd of th' effect
We beg, with reſpect
To your greatneſs's honour and fame,
That you will permit,
The names under writ,
To ſubſcribe with devotion the ſame!

The Great Man's Reply.

I.

BE pleas'd to preſent, ſir,
My beſt compliment, ſir,
Which by you I moſt graciouſly ſend,
To the gents, and freeholders,
And the ſimple feeholders,
Of your town, who for freedom contend.

II.

Your unmerited mark
In my ſoul ſtruck a ſpark,
Which cannot be ever extinguiſh'd,
My conduct t'approve,
Shews a patriot love,
For which I'm ſo highly diſtinguiſh'd.

III.

My oppoſition, in fact,
To the late exciſe act,
Was with other great patriots plann'd,
Of whom I'm the head,
For they follow my lead,
And are but a part of my band.

IV.

For whenever I bellow,
Like an eloquent fellow,
The ſenate I make loudly ring,
They cannot withſtand
The weight of my hand
Nor my ſtrong metaphorical ding.

V.

That there is the way
I carry the day,
While other poor members are groaning;
For they cannot hold out
'Gainſt the truths I bolt out,
And I am my country bemoaning.

VI.

It oft makes me mad,
When I think of the ſad
Sunk, and diſtreſs'd ſituation,
By bungling fools,
And miniſters tools,
Brought on *this here* happy nation.

VII.

The council of London
When they laſt met in common,
The ſtate of the nation to ſettle,
Did all with one voice
As their general choice,
And like men of ſpirit and mettle,

VIII.

Agree to petition,
The very next ſeſſion,
To take off a duty ſo odious;
When you may depend
Your rights I 'll defend
And point out a tax more commodious.

IX.

I'll condeſcend now
To make you my bow,
And aſſure you I love men of ſpirit;
And am, with reſpect,
Which I ſometimes neglect,
Your oblig'd and obedient, Will. Merit.

PROLOGUE

To the New Comedy, called the Dupe, *ſee p.* 655.
Spoken by Mr. Havard.

THE paths of truth with fancy's flowers to ſtrow,
To teach improvement from delight to flow;
The bards of old firſt bade the comic ſtrain,
With mirth inſtruct, with moral entertain:
No vice or folly that diſgrac'd the age,
Eſcap'd the daring poet's honeſt rage;
But ſatire, uncontroll'd, purſu'd her plan,
Nor ſtop'd at general lines—but mark'd the man: [diſplay'd,
E'en features, voice, dreſs, gait, the ſcene
And living characters to ſcorn betray'd.
Such rude attacks be baniſh'd in our times,
Be perſons ſacred, but expos'd their crimes;
For wiſe, and good, and poliſh'd, as we are,
We ſtill may find ſome vices—here and there:
And if a modern in this prudent age
Dares to obtrude a moral on the ſtage,
Critics be mild:—Tho' unadorn'd our play,
Nor wiſely grave, nor elegantly gay;
How rude ſoe'er, it ſhocks not Virtue's Eye,
Nor injures the chaſte ear of Modeſty:
Nor with ſoft blandiſhments bids Vice allure;
Nor draws the good in odious portraiture;
For ſon of folly is of vice's brood,
And willingly bids evil be his good.
Is there a wretch who views, without remorſe,
The better path, and yet purſues the worſe?
Proud of imputed guilt, yet vainly blind,
Calls folly, ſenſe, vice, knowledge of mankind:
Dup'd by the knave he ſcorns and ridicules;
Fool'd by the wanton whom he thinks he rules;
Sirs, this is folly:—A determin'd fool
Provokes and juſtifies our ridicule.

Dec. 1763.

EPILOGUE,

Spoken by Mrs. Clive.

LADIES! methinks I hear you all complain,
Lord! Here's the talking creature come again.
The men ſeem frighten'd for 'tis on record,
A prating female will have the laſt word.
But you're all out; for ſure as you're alive,
Not Mrs. Friendly now, but Mrs. Clive.
No character from fiction will I borrow;
But, if you pleaſe, I'll talk again to-morrow,
Then you conclude, from cuſtom, long in vogue,
That I come here to ſpeak an epilogue,
With ſatire, humour, ſpirit quite refin'd,
Double entendre too with wit combin'd:
Not for the ladies, but to pleaſe the men;
All this you gueſs—and now you're out again.
For, to be brief—our author bid me ſay,
She try'd—but cou'dn't get one to her play.
No epilogue! Why ma'am you'll ſpoil your treat;
An epilogue's the cordial after meat;
For when the feaſt is done, without all queſtion, [tion:
They'll want liquors, to help them to digeſ-
And critics, when they find the banquet light,
Will come next time with better appetite;
So, beg your friends to write; for faith 'tis hard,
If 'mongſt them all, you cannot find one bard.
She took the hint—will you, good ſir? or you, ſir?
A ſiſter ſcribbler—ſure you can't refuſe her!
Some lawyers try'd—not one could make an end on't, [defendant.
They'd now ſuch work with plaintiff and
A poet try'd! but he alledg'd for reaſon,
The muſes were ſo buſy at this ſeaſon,
In penning libels, politics, and ſatires,
They hadn't leiſure for ſuch trifling matters.
What's to be done, ſhe cry'd; can't you endeavour [clever.
To ſay ſome pretty thing?—I know you're
I promis'd,—but, unable to ſucceed,
Beg you'll accept the purpoſe for the deed.
Though, after three long hours in play-houſe coop'd,
I fear you'll ſay—you've all been finely dup'd.

Horace, Ode XXIII. *Book* I.

MY Betſy flies me like a fawn,
Who ſcuds acroſs the pathleſs lawn,
Seeking her dam, with cauſeleſs fear
Of ev'ry whiſp'ring blaſt of air;
She trembles in her heart and knees,
If leaf but ſtir with gentleſt breeze;
Or lurking lizards chance to ſhake
The ruſtling ſhrubs, or move the brake.
I ſeek thee not, O cruel fair!
Like ſavage beaſt, thine heart to tear;
Come, Betſy, follow me, no more prove coy,
But dove-like taſte the ſweets of nuptial joy.

Academicus Oxonienſis.

SONG *on a very ſenſible, but very ordinary Lady.*

SAY, why muſt the poet's ſoft lays
To beauty be always confin'd?
Or why not the tribute of praiſe
Be paid to the charms of the mind?
Why need we obſerve (what all know)
That beauty will quickly decay;
Like flow'rs, which as ſoon as they blow,
Droop, wither, and then fade away?
Tho' not bleſt with that raviſhing form
Which blooming Lucinda can boaſt,
Shall we treat Celia's friendſhip with ſcorn?
Shall we hate her becauſe ſhe's no toaſt?
No ſurely, for all muſt revere
The charms of her temper and mind;
Her judgment ſo ſolid, yet clear,
Her taſte ſo correct and refin'd.
Ye ſwains then be prudent and wiſe,
Nor liſten to beauty's falſe voice;
A happineſs pure if ye prize,
Let merit alone claim your choice.

T. W.

SQUIBS *of the* DAY,

EPIGRAM,

On ſeeing the North Briton, No. 45, *burnt by the common Hangman.*

BECAUSE the North-Briton inflam'd the whole nation,
To flames they commit it to ſhew deteſtation:
But throughout Old England how joy would have ſpread,
Had the real North-Briton been burnt in its ſtead!

On burning the North Briton, No. 45.

SCOTS EPIGRAM.

AH! Mickle is the power and force that lies
In numbers, and their hidden qualities!
In curſt Fifteen was many a loyal clan
Hung, gibbetted, and quarter'd to a man:
From thrice Fifteen, by which no Scot can thrive,
Return'd the ax and rope in Forty-five.
Curſt Forty-five! we ſee thee now return,
And by thy influence a North-Briton burn.

EPIGRAM.

AS at th'exchange, beſide the pile of wood
With forty-five, the common hangman ſtood;
While all around the mob don't burn it cry'd,
Thus to the ſhouting mob Jack Catch reply'd:
"Rather I would, and that I've often done,
Twenty North Britons hang, than thus burn one."

EPIGRAM *on a late Affair.*

IF Wilkes had ne'er a champion ſtood,
With ardent zeal, for England's good;
Nor had, with ſatire keen as cool,
Thus ſcourg'd the heroes of miſ-rule;
Poor infidelity had never
Been urg'd againſt a man ſo clever;
Nor had thoſe l—ds of high renown,
Who ſtrive ſo hard to pull him down,
Have e'er oppos'd his making common
A thouſand eſſays wrote on Woman;
But, being thus from malice quit,
Had bleſt the ſubject, bleſt his wit,
And with impatience cry'd amain,
"Pray won't the author write again?"

Rocheſter, Dec. 3. J. D.

EPIGRAM.

TO what dirty tricks have ſome great ones deſcended,
To ruin poor Wilkes, who our rights has defended:
But Britons be bold, they can ne'er gain their ends,
While Juſtice and Pratt are fair Liberty's friends.

F.

EPIGRAM.

WHEN *******, firm in fair religion's cauſe,
Stands up to vindicate her injur'd laws,
Still treads the virtuous path he always trod,
True to his friend, and faithful to his God;
Pleas'd, we obſerve, in theſe degenerate days,
One character which juſtly merits praiſe;
Virtuous in private as in public life,
To all men juſt, and faithful to his wife;
He ne'er deſtroy'd his reverend tutor's peace,
By laying waſte the virtue of his niece;
He ne'er a life of lewd debauchery led,
Nor in rank ſweat of an adulterous bed
With Jenny wanton'd. On his decent tongue
Foul oaths and horrid blaſphemies ne'er hung;
He ne'er a league of ſolemn friendſhip ſwore,
Which ſordid intereſt makes him keep no more;
Nor ever ſtrove to bring that friend to ſhame
By his example harden'd to blaſpheme;
Ah, no, he treads the path he always trod,
True to his friend and faithful to his God.

A. B.

Lord T—— *and the* B—— *of* ——,
A DIALOGUE.

Lord T—.*

WHAT moves the mitred prieſt to talk ſo loud?
At home ſo gentle, why abroad ſo proud?
Why drop the lawn, make bare the arm of fleſh?
What foe befits theology to threſh?
Why change ſo quick the croſier for the ſword?
Not, ſure, my patriot commoner to drub!
On that diſtinguiſh'd forehead ſits ſuch rage
That grace nor gratitude have pow'r t'aſſuage.

B——†.

Away! Away! the Hydra moves my wrath;
The libel's call'd, The wanton wife of B—th;
The monſter Martiniz'd, I'll tread him down,
Exalt my mitre, and uphold the crown.

WESTMONASTERIENSIS.

EXTEMPO

* *Set not up your Horn on high.* Pſ. lxxvi. 6. † *The Horns of the righteous ſhall be exalted,*

EXTEMPORE.

WHEN virtuous S— pleads the cauſe of truth,
And zealous Kidgell kind inſtructs our youth!
When pious W—, with grace declaims,
While in his mitred heart religion flames!
Star-ſtruck aſtoniſhment o'erſpreads the nation,
At ſuch amazing turns of reformation!

Written extempore, on being aſked What is the LIBERTY *of* GREAT BRITAIN?

WHAT is old Engliſh Liberty? Friend, you now aſk:
Faith, to make it out clear, is a difficult taſk,
Since alter'd and built on this favourite plan;
However, I'll do it as well as I can.
Thanks to B— and his party, 'tis not worth a pin. [come in;
'Tis turning out friends that our foes may
'Tis ſelling the nation for French louiſdores;
'Tis granting large penſions to Scotchmen and w———
'Tis making a — upon terms moſt —glorious,
When our arms both by land and by ſea were victorious;
'Tis authority ſwelling with tyrannic power;
'Tis robbing, then ſending you ſafe to the Tower;
In ſpite of your teeth 'tis reſolving to quell you
'Tis cowardly ſhooting a man in the belly;
'Tis laying on taxes ſtill faſter and faſter;
'Tis a ſcourge in the hand of a very hard maſter; [maintain;
'Tis the glory of thoſe who their rights can
'Tis a bleſſing I fear, we ſhall ne'er ſee again.

EPIGRAM.

O *Grief of griefs!*—the parſon cries,
Blaſpheming words to *write*.
O grief of griefs!—the World replies,
To bring ſuch words to *light*.

EPIGRAM.

K—— ſo fear'd the poem ſhould come out,
(The naughty work!) and get on Chloe's ſhelf,
That the man, fill'd with righteous zeal no doubt,
Reſolv'd, at once, to publiſh it himſelf.

Q. Q.

A SIMILE.

A Plague o' both your Houſes. Mercutio.

WHEN pond'ring upon B—'s fate,
I with myſelf did reaſon,
This ſimile popt in my pate,
I hope it is no treaſon.
Ah, wretched Sheep! how curſt are they,
Whoſe Dogs that ſhould defend them,
Baſe traytors turn, their truſt betray,
And without mercy rend them.

F.

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

LIST for the free Britiſh fiſhery for 1764. Governor, his majeſty the king. — Preſident, lord Orwell.—Vice-preſident, William Northey, Eſq;—Council. Solomon Aſhley, Abraham Atkins, Eſqrs. ſir Walter Blackett, bart. William Beckford, Eſq; *ſir Philip Bottelet, bart. * Robert Carey, Eſq; lord Charles Cavendiſh, * Peter Delme, Thomas Collet, Velters Cornewall, Andrew Drummond, John Edwards, Thomas Foſter, Edward Godfrey, * Thomas Gryffin, Eſqrs. ſir William Hart Knt. * William Janſſen, Henry Hoare, John Jeſſer, John Jolliffe, * John March Eſqrs; earl of Shafteſbury, William Sloane, William Sotheby, * Edward Stephenſon, Eſqrs; Rt. Hon. George Townſhend, John Tucker, Eſq; * Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart. William Watſon, Eſq;——N. B. Thoſe marked with a * were not in the laſt year's council.

SATURDAY Nov. 26.

A motion was made in the court of common pleas, Weſtminſter-Hall, for a new trial between the journeymen printers and the king's meſſengers, on account of exceſſive damages; when, after ſeveral learned argoments, the motion was over-ruled, and the former verdict confirmed. (See p. 3,0.)

MONDAY, 28.

A bill was found by the grand jury at Weſtminſter, againſt the maſter and ſervants of a certain madhouſe, for unjuſtly detaining a young gentleman 13 months, and uſing him very cruelly.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

St. James's. This day his excellency the prince de Maſſerano, Ambaſſador extraordinary from the king of Spain had his firſt private audience of his majeſty, to deliver his credentials. [Soon after he had an audience of the reſt of the royal family.]

A houſe was conſumed by fire, in Frith ſtreet, Soho.

The following noblemen andgentlemen were choſen of the council, of the royal ſociety.

Of the old council.

George earl of Macclesfield, pref. Rev. T. Birch, D. D. ſec. Rev. Nath. Bliſs, A. M. aſt. reg. J. Burrow, Eſq; V. P. Mr. Peter Collinſon, acad. reg. Berd. ſec. Suec. ſoc. Iſrael Mauduitt, Eſq; Charles Morton, M. D. ſec. and Peter Newcome, A. M. Mr. Joſeph Warner. James Weſt, Eſq; V. P. Treaſ. Hugh, lord Willoughby of Parham. V. P.

New council.

John Canton, A. M. the lord biſhop of Carliſle, lord Charles Cavendiſh, Mr. John Ellicott, Daniel Peter Layard, M. D. James earl of Morton. Rev. Charles Moſs, D D. William Sotheby, Eſq; William Watſon, M. D. Thomas Wood, L. L. D.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

The houſe of commons waited upon his majeſty with their addreſs of thanks on his majeſty's communicating to them the intended marriage of his ſiſter, the princeſs Auguſta, with the hereditary prince of Brunſwick; which was moſt graciouſly received.

Happened in the morning and the preceding night, as violent a ſtorm of wind, &c. as can be well remembered, by which, houſes were blown down, chimnies, walls, trees &c. levelled, and many perſons were killed and bruiſed in this city and its invirons, and great damage done to the gardens. The damage done to the ſhipping in the river Thames was inexpreſſible, both ſhores being covered with large and ſmall veſſels. At Chatham, the ſea walls were overflowed, and many boats ſunk. At Margate the ſtorm made horrible havock, the new pier there was almoſt ruined and eight ſhips were loſt or driven on ſhore between the North Foreland and the iſland of Sheepey. Churches in many inland country places, were diſmantled; the banks in Lincolnſhire, broken in many places, by which above 3000 ſheep, and many cattle, horſes, &c. were loſt. At Cambridge, York, Whitby, Scarborough, Yarm, and Newcaſtle, they ſuffered extremely; as they did at Lynn in Norfolk. At Trumpington, in Cambridgeſhire, a houſe was blown down and a woman and child killed. The Hampden packet was drove on the rocks, near Holyhead, the ſhip almoſt reduced to a wreck and three paſſengers periſhed. Scotland and Ireland were ſwept alſo by this baleful tempeſt, which did infinite damage on the Britiſh coaſts, and in ſhort on the coaſts of all the neighbouring kingdoms, &c. The Hanover packet, to be particular in one inſtance, was loſt in the North Channel, off Padſtow, and the captain, crew and all the paſſengers periſhed, except two men and a boy, to the number of ſixty. She had about 170001 on board from Liſbon, for the merchants, which there is ſome hope of recovering.

Sixty tranſports from Newgate, were ſhipped for America.

SATURDAY, 3.

The North Briton, No. 45, being to be burnt, purſuant to an order of the houſe of commons, a great mob aſſembled at the Royal exchange, and before the hangman could perform his office, they reſcued the paper, broke the glaſs of Mr. ſheriff Harley's chariot, and did other damage. Two of them were taken into cuſtody. [The ſheriffs for their ſpirited behaviour, on this occaſion, received the thanks of the houſe of commons.]

TUESDAY, 6.

The cauſe between Mr. Wilkes and Robert Wood, Eſq; late under ſecretary of ſtate, for ſeizing Mr. Wilkes's papers, &c. was tried before lord chief juſtice Pratt and a ſpecial jury of gentlemen, in Weſtminſter hall, when a verdict was given for Mr. Wilkes, the plaintiff, with 1000 l. damages. [It is ſaid the following words cloſed the charge to the jury, on this important occaſion.

"Upon the matureſt conſideration I am bold to ſay, that this warrant is illegal; but I am far from wiſhing a matter of this conſequence ſhould reſt ſolely on my opinion; I am only one of twelve, whoſe opinions I am deſirous ſhould be taken in this matter, and I am very willing to allow myſelf the meaneſt of the twelve. There is alſo a ſtill higher court, before which this matter may be canvaſſed, and whoſe determination is final; and here I cannot help obſerving, the happineſs of our conſtitution in admitting theſe appeals, in conſequence of which material points are determined on the moſt mature conſideration, and with the greateſt ſolemnity. To this admirable delay of the law (for in this caſe the law's delay may be ſtiled admirable) I believe it is chiefly owing that we poſſeſs the beſt digeſted and moſt excellent body of laws which any nation on the face of the globe, whether ancient or modern, could ever boaſt of. If theſe higher juriſdictions ſhould declare my opinion erroneous, I ſubmit as will become me, and kiſs the rod, but I muſt ſay, I ſhall always conſider it as a rod of iron for the chaſtiſement of the people of Great Britain.]

A great match for 100 guineas, was run on Moulſey Hurſt by a ſhepherd, 15 miles, one hour and a half, which was performed in an hour and 28 minutes.

St. James's. The moſt chriſtian king having upon his embaſſador count de Guerchy's arrival here, ſent to the Chev. d'Eon de Beaumont, who had the character of miniſter Plenipotentiary at this court, his revocation from hence, with a letter addreſſed to his Britannic majeſty; and, having been informed, that M. d'Eon perſiſted in refuſing to pay obedience to his orders, and to preſent the king his maſter's letter; his ſaid moſt chriſtian majeſty thereupon wrote a ſecond letter

to the king, and commanded his ambaſſador to preſent the ſame immediately; which having been accordingly done, his majeſty has been pleaſed to declare, that the ſaid M. d'Eon has no longer any character here, and has forbid him the court.

FRIDAY, 9.

Was held a court of common council at Guildhall, when a motion was made, "That the thanks of this court be given to the hon. Thomas Harley, and Richard Blunt, Eſq; ſheriffs of this city, for their ſpirited conduct in executing the order of both houſes of parliament, and vindicating the honour and authority of the magiſtracy of this city, in the late dangerous riot in Cornhill on Saturday laſt; and that Mr. William Huſſey, this city's ſollicitor, do proſecute John Franklin, now a priſoner in Newgate, for the inſolent aſſault committed by him upon the ſaid ſheriffs in the execution of their duty,

Which paſſed in the negative.

SATURDAY, 10.

Came on at Guildhall, before the lord chief juſtice Pratt, and a ſpecial jury of merchants, a cauſe wherein Mr. Leach, the maſter printer, was plaintiff, who was arreſted as the ſuppoſed printer of the North Briton, No. 45, and three of the king's meſſengers defendants; when after a hearing of 7 hours, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 400 l. damages.

Immediately after the verdict was pronounced, the gentlemen concerned for the plaintiffs declared, "that as they had the happineſs of ſeeing vindicated, aſſerted and maintained, all the great and conſtitutional points of liberty, which had been ſo ſolemnly debated and determined, they were willing to accept nominal damages (which carry coſts of ſuit) in the next five cauſes." A propoſition ſo generous and highly meritorious was readily acquieſced in by the council for the crown, commended by the court, and applauded by the whole audience.

[Bills of exceptions are brought in the twenty cauſes which have been determined in favour of the printers, as alſo in Mr. Wilkes's]

MONDAY, 12.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when Charles Reily, Mary Williams, Mary Robinſon, John Edinburgh and John Branton, for ſeveral robberies, and Joſeph Jervis, for houſe breaking, received ſentence of death; two to be tranſported for 14 years, thirty-ſix for 7 years, three were branded and 1 whipped. William Lee, who had been tried for cutting his wife's throat, (See p. 333.) was ſentenced to ſuffer two years impriſonment in Newgate.]

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Six houſes, with barns, outhouſes &c. were conſumed by fire at Newport Pagnell, Bucks.

SUNDAY, 18.

Two ſpermaceti whales were caught, on the Eſſex coaſt, each 65 feet long, and brought to Greenland dock.

MONDAY, 19.

The king went with the uſual ſtate to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills:

The bill for granting an aid to his majeſty of 4s. in the pound, land tax, to be raiſed in Great Britain for the ſervice of the year 1764.

The bill for continuing the duties on malt for 1764.

The bill for building a bridge over the river Thames, at or near Shillingford Ferry, in Oxfordſhire.

The bill for naturalizing Peter Haſenclever, and Johan Peter Rucker.

And to ſeveral other road and naturalization bills.

After which both houſes adjourned to Monday, Jan. 16.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

At a meeting of the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, captain Blake made his report of the ſtate of the fiſhery by land-carriage; and it was unanimouſly reſolved that the thanks of that ſociety be given to capt. Blake, for his great aſſiduity and upright conduct; and that a further conſideration of the ſame ſhould be held after the holidays.

The court of common pleas was moved for an attachment againſt the publiſher of a new paper called the Moderator, in which the juſtice and dignity of that court was daringly attacked, in reſpect to their enlargement of Mr. Wilkes, on his plea of privilege. The defendant was ordered to have due notice given him, to ſhew cauſe why the attachment ſhould not be granted.

The earl of Harrington's houſe has been robb'd of a large ſum of money, &c. &c. and for the diſcovery of the robber or robbers, the king's pardon is promiſed, and a reward of 100 guineas, from his lordſhip.

Of the boys ſent during the war on board the king's ſhips by the marine ſociety, and who being diſcharged on the concluſion of the peace, have applied to the ſociety for aſſiſtance, the ſociety have put out,

15 To fiſhermen.
71 To mechanic trades,
17 To manufacturers,
6 To publick houſes,
29 To the merchants ſervice,
80 To the king's ſea officers, who engaged to keep them three years, [and Ireland.
9 Sent home to their friends in Scotland
20 Sent home to their friends in England.
1 To agriculture,
9 To watermen and lightermen,
17 Aſſiſted to procure maſters for themſelves.

21.

21 Clothed and provided for themſelves.

In all, 1295.

The following is his majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs of thanks of the honourable houſe of commons, for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Gentlemen,

"I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs, and for your congratulations on the happy event of the birth of my ſecond ſon. The ſatisfaction which you expreſs at the re-eſtabliſhment of the publick tranquility, is highly acceptable to me; and your reſolution to purſue ſuch meaſures as are moſt conducive to the honour and happineſs of my kingdoms, will always meet with my warmeſt approbation and concurrence."

The following is her majeſty's anſwer to their congratulatory meſſage on the birth of the prince.

Gentlemen,

"I thank you for this mark of your regard."

Thomas Baniſter, George Beard and William Manning, are committed to the New Goal, for committing a rape on the body of Hannah Fielding, attended with very ſhocking circumſtances, and afterwards robbing her.

The following ſhips of war are ſtationed in America, viz.

Newfoundland; one ſhip 50 guns, one ditto 32, one ditto 20, and four ſloops.

Gulph of St. Lawrence; one ſhip 28 guns, and one ſloop.

From North Cape to Canſo; one ſhip 28 guns.

From Canſo to Cape Sable; one ſhip 50 guns, and two of 20.

From Cape Sable to Sandy Hook; one ſhip 28 guns, and four ſloops.

From Sandy Hook to Cape Henlopen; one ſhip 20 guns, and one ſloop.

From Cape Henlopen to Cape Henry; one ſhip 20 guns, and one ſloop.

From Cape Henry to cape Fear; two ſloops.

From Cape Fear to Cape Florida and the Bahamas; three ſloops.

Jamaica and the Gulph of Mexico, from the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi to Cape Florida; ſix ſhips from 28 to 50 guns, and four ſloops.

Leeward iſlands; five ſhips from 20 to 60 guns, and four ſloops.

Another woman has been found ſtarved to death, in an empty houſe near Shoe-Lane. (See p. 616.)

A houſe, &c. were, on the 24th, conſumed by fire, at Pulham market, Norfolk.

A duel has been fought, near Saliſbury, between a clergyman and a gentleman. The former forced the other to fight; but miſſing his object the firſt fire, and finding himſelf at the mercy of his antagoniſt, he abjectly begged his life. The biſhop of the dioceſe is determined to make an example of his fighting parſon.

Great mobs and riots have riſen at Edinburgh, on occaſion of the ſcarcity of meal. By the prudent behaviour of the magiſtrates, the rioters were diſperſed, after doing conſiderable miſchief.

Soon after the verdict was given for Mr. Wilkes, (ſee the 6th day) a man knocked at his door, deſiring to ſpeak with him on particular buſineſs; it appearing, by his dialect, he was a Scotchman, and being an entire ſtranger, he was refuſed admittance; on which he went away to a coffee-houſe, near Parliament-Street, where he was overheard by a perſon then preſent, to declare, that himſelf and ten more men were determined to cut Mr. Wilkes off, let the event be what it would; the gentleman gave information of the above declaration next morning, by letter, to Mr. Wilkes, deſiring him to be on his guard; the affair then reſted till Thurſday morning, when the ſame perſon, as is ſuppoſed, brought a letter to Mr. Wilkes's houſe, ſigned Alexander Dun, the purport of which was to beg an interview with him on an affair of the moſt intereſting nature, when he was deſired to call again at one o'clock, which he did accordingly, and ſeven o'clock was then the hour appointed; in the interim, Mr. Wilkes had got ſeveral of his friends, gentlemen of diſtinction, about him. At the above hour the man came, and was uſhered into the parlour, where he waited a ſhort time, and was informed that Mr. Wilkes was then alone, and ſhould be introduced to his preſence; but, on going out at the parlour door, two gentlemen, who had placed themſelves behind it, ſeized him by each arm and flung him on his back: On ſearching him a new penknife was found in his pocket, which he pretended he had purchaſed about nine months ago; on being farther queſtioned, he ſaid ſix months, and at laſt owned he bought it at Chatham about a fortnight ſince; he was taken immediately into cuſtody by a tipſtaff then preſent for that purpoſe, and was carried next morning before one of the judges. (He was ſince committed to the King's Bench priſon for want of bail, and appears, or pretends to be, of infane mind.)

The White Boys in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, ſtill continue troubleſome. (See p. 161.)

From the votes of the houſe of commons of Ireland.

Jovis, 24 die Novembris, 1763.

"A motion was made, and the queſtion being put, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, moſt humbly to beſeech his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to recal the penſion of one thouſand pounds a year granted to George Charles, Eſq; on the 15th day of laſt July, for the term of three one years, in truſt for the Sardinian mi-

as a reward for negociating the late treaty of peace with France and Spain.

"It passed in the negative."

"*Lunæ, 5 die Decembris.*

"Resolved. That this house will next Wednesday morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration, heads of a bill, to provide for the better regulation of all ships and vessels that shall carry for hire, passengers, goods, or horses, from any port in Ireland to another in the said kingdom; and for making it penal for the owners or commanders of such ships and vessels to proceed to sea without a sufficient number of able and skilful mariners to navigate them, and materials to supply any defects or damages incidental to voyages, as also a competency of provisions, water, candles, and provender, for the passengers, sailors, and cattle on board, allowing for the chance of a tedious voyage."

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, *dated* Oct. 27. 1763.

"Our Indian depredations on our frontiers still continue. Last night an express arrived in town, with an account of twenty-four people being murdered in Smithfield township by these savages. Is it not a pity so many innocent people should be thus butchered in their own houses, from time to time, and no steps taken to prevent it, although these depredations began the latter end of May, and near two hundred of our inhabitants have been murdered; yet no proposals have been made for securing the people by the several governors, nor any plan laid before them for a general union of the colonies: and unless such an union be formed for their defence, thousands of his Majesty's innocent subjects will lose their lives, and the colonies be thrown into the utmost confusion, and thereby ruined."

EPIGRAM.

NATURAL ACCOUNT *of a* POLITICAL WEATHERCOCK.

P—LT—N—Y, complaining of his *side*,
To Lady *T—wnsh—nd* came;
"I thought you had *no side*, my Lord."
Reply'd the witty dame.

"A *b—ckside* sure I have," returns
The peer, "tho' 'tis a bad one;"
"Why that," says she, "I never knew,
"I've heard *your Lady* had one."

Teeming with *Charles* all night, she dreamt
Of this odd conversation,
And B—th, *without a side*, appear'd
To her imagination.

To drive this whimsy from her brain,
Nine months the lady try'd,
But all in vain; for *little Charles*
Came forth without a side.

His *wavering* conduct then to blame,
Ye statesmen, why so ready?
Can he, who never from his *birth*
Had *any side*, be STEADY?

Grosvenor Square, I.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ON the 3d of October his royal highness the duke of York arrived at Lisbon in the Centurion, and as he travels incog. he was pleased to take his title of earl of Ulster, under which name his arrival was notified to the court, by which he was received in the gardens of Quelus, a country house of the infant don Pedro, where he was entertained with a concert, and the evening ended with a comic opera in a little theatre fitted up on purpose. His highness was lodged in the secretary of state's house at Lisbon, and had the use of the king's equipages, but refused to have a guard which was offered. His highness was afterwards entertained successively by the chief ministers, and some of the chief nobility; and soon after his first arrival he was waited on by the British consul, and by four or five of the members deputed by the British factory, who paid their compliments in a respectful address; and he was afterwards entertained by the factory with a supper, which was concluded with a ball. On the 28th his highness embarked again on board the Centurion, accompanied by the Thames frigate and Vulture sloop, and sailed for Gibraltar, where he staid but two days, and sailed again for Portmahon, where he continued till the 17th ult, and then set sail for Genoa, where he arrived on the 28th, and his arrival being notified to the master of the ceremonies, that officer went immediately on board, to offer the palace prepared by the republick for his reception, but as his royal highness appeared only as earl of Ulster, this honour he was pleased to refuse, as also all other publick honours, except a deputation of six noblemen, who waited on him the next morning with the republick's compliments upon his arrival at their capital. On the 30th the republic sent him a magnificent present, consisting, according to custom, of all sorts of provisions, and at night the six noblemen deputed to wait on him, invited him to an elegant supper, which was followed by a most brilliant ball.

Paris, Nov. 20. On the 16th, the parliament of Rouen, all the chambers assembled, passed an arret annulling the transcriptions and erasures, made by violence in their register, by the duke de Harcourt, to the prejudice of the laws of the realm, by virtue of a pretended arret of council which carried no mark of the royal authority: Wherefore the parliament, adhering to their former arrets and resolutions, order, that the edicts and declarations of the month of April shall not be executed under pain of the punishment of peculation. Resolved, that repeated remonstrances be presented to the king. Ordered, that the present arret be sent to all the bailiwicks

wicks of this jurisdiction, there to be read, registered, and executed; and in consideration of the impossibility of having this arret executed by the king's attorney-general, Ordered, that it be transmitted to the several bailiwicks by the greffier, in a letter, the form of which shall be given him.

And from the same place we since hear that all the members of this parliament have resigned, rather than consent to register the king's edicts and declarations issued at his last bed of justice; but that his majesty had refused to accept of their resignation, and had assured them that he will make some alterations in these edicts. In the mean time, however, the duke of Fitz James has put all the members of the parliament of Toulouse under arrest, for their remonstrating against, and refusing to register those edicts; and as all the parliaments of France have now declared against them, the king, it is said, has resolved, to call an assembly consisting of a deputation from every parliament in that kingdom, in order to consider of a general reform in the management of the finances, which seems, indeed, to be necessary; for the province of Normandy have made it appear, that of above 60 millions of livres which they pay annually in taxes, about 27 millions only have been received yearly by the king's treasury.

Mentz, Dec. 2. On the representations that have been made by the electors, of the great expence and inconveniency of holding the congress at Augsburgh, it has been resolved to transfer it to Frankfort; and the elector has issued out letters for convoking it at that place, the 7th of January, 1764. in order to consider of the election of a king of the Romans.

Frankfort, Nov. 16. All the publick news-papers repeatedly make mention of the approaching Keurverstentag, i. e. Diet of the electoral princes at this place; but the true meaning of that word, as relative to the present time and negotiation, not being known to every one, the following illustration of it may not be unacceptable. The question whether agreeable to the constitution of the Germanic empire, a king of the Romans may be chosen, during the life of a reigning emperor, had already been a subject of debate in the sixteenth century. In 1531, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of John elector of Saxony, Ferdinand I. brother to the emperor Charles V. was raised to that dignity, and at length that election, which had been carried by a majority of votes, was in 1534, approved of by John and his party, in the convention at Cadan. But this moot point was again brought on the carpet, at the treaty of Westphalia; and in the 8th article the peace of Osnaburgh, sect. 3. it was stipulated, that the election of a king of the Romans should come under deliberation at the next diet, and a decisive resolution be taken concerning it pursuant to that article, this important point of the Germanic constitution received an absolute determination in a particular act concerning the election of a king of the Romans. This was unanimously agreed to in a general diet of the empire; and it's contents first took place in the capitulation of election of Charles VI. art. 3. sect. 11. and was, on the vacancy of the imperial throne, repeated in the following capitulations of election: It mentions three cases which legitimate the election of a king of the Romans during the emperor's life. First, great age, or a continuing indisposition in the reigning emperor. Secondly, his long absence out of the German empire. Thirdly, a critical exigency on which the preservation and welfare of the sacred Roman empire depends. Consequently, it is the last point which is the most essential object of the approaching meeting of the electors, which is termed Keurverstentag. We promise, ourselves from prescription, and our charter promises, that both the election and coronation of a king of the Romans will be performed in this city.

We are informed that the dietines of Poland will be opened on the 5th of February next, and that the general diet of the election is fixed for the 7th of May following; but our advices from thence are so various, that no conjecture can as yet be formed, who is like to be the successful candidate.

☞ *Many curious pieces received from our correspondents are deferred till our Appendix or January. The usual articles omitted this Month, will be inserted in the Appendix.*

About the Middle of January *will be published, Price* 6*d.*

The APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE FOR 1763.

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APPENDIX
TO THE
LONDON MAGAZINE:
MDCCLXIII.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, *being the ſecond Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors.* *Continued from p.* 634.

THE preamble of this act recites, that whereas great abuſes have been committed in making freemen of corporations, in order to influence elections of members to ſerve in parliament, to the great infringement of the rights of the freemen of ſuch corporations, and of the freedom of elections: Therefore to prevent ſuch practices for the future, it is enacted, 1ſt, That after the 1ſt of May, 1763, no perſon claiming as a freeman to vote at any election of members in England, where his right of voting is, as a freeman only ſhall be admitted to vote, unleſs he ſhall have been admitted 12 months before the firſt day of ſuch election. And if any perſon ſhall preſume to vote contrary hereto, he ſhall every time forfeit 100l. to the proſecutor, and his vote ſhall be void. 2d, This not to extend to perſons intitled to freedom by birth, marriage, or ſervitude. 3d, Any mayor &c. who ſhall wilfully and fraudulently antedate, or cauſe to be antedated, the admiſſion of any freemen, ſhall every time forfeit 500l. to the proſecutor. 4th, The record of every corporation wherein the admiſſion of freemen ſhall be entered, ſhall be permitted to be inſpected by any candidate or his agent, or any two freemen, upon demand, and the payment of 1s. between nine and three o'clock in the day time, upon any day before, or within one month after any election; and they are to have copies of the admiſſion of ſuch freemen as they think fit, upon paying a reaſonable reward for writing the ſame; and the ſaid record itſelf, is to be produced at every election if demanded, on penalty of forfeiting every time 100l. to the proſecutor. 5th, All forfeitures to be recovered with full coſts of ſuit, by action of debt, &c. 6th, But no perſon to be liable to any forfeiture, unleſs proſecution commenced within one year after incurred. 7th, This act to be read at every ſuch election. 8th, Not to extend to London or Norwich.

Thus by this act the reader will ſee, that care was taken to prevent occaſional freemen appearing at any future election of repreſentatives for a city or borough, and on the ſame day that this bill was moved for, that is to ſay, on the 25th of February, a motion was made, and it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to prevent fraudulent and occaſional votes in the election of knights of the ſhire ſo far as relates to the right of voting by virtue of an annuity, or rent charge; and ſir Walter Blacket the lord Strange, Mr. Ridley, Mr. Vane, Mr. Shaftoe, and Mr. Delaval, were ordered to prepare, and bring in the ſame. On the 16th of March the bill was preſented to the houſe, by ſir Walter Blacket, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered

dered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed. On the 18th it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the 22d; but an extenſion of the bill having in the mean time been reſolved on, the order for this commitment was, from time to time, put off until the 30th, on which day, when the order was read, an inſtruction was ordered to the committee, that they have power to extend the proviſions of the ſaid bill to cities and towns that are counties of themſelves; after which the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, went through the bill with ſeveral amendments, and ordered the report to be received next morning, which it accordingly was, and the amendments with amendments to ſeveral of them, being agreed to by the houſe, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingroſſed. On the 11th of April the bill was read a third time being now intitled, a bill to prevent fraudulent and occaſional votes, in the election of knights of the ſhire, and of members for cities and towns, which are counties of themſelves, ſo far as relates to the right of voting, by virtue of an annuity or rent charge; and being then paſſed, was ſent to the lords, where it was paſſed with one amendment, and returned on the 18th to the commons for their concurrence with the amendment: this was ſomething extraordinary, as the bill related only to the election of the members of the houſe of commons: However, as the amendment was neceſſary, the houſe took it into conſideration the ſame day, and having agreed to it, ordered ſir Walter Blacket to carry the bill to the lords and acquaint them, that the houſe had agreed to the amendment made by their lordſhips; ſo that the next day, which was the laſt day of the ſeſſion, the bill received the royal aſſent.

By this law it is enacted, that no annuity or rent charge iſſuing out of freehold lands, of which a perſon was ſeized before the 1ſt of June, 1763, ſhall after the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1764, intitle the annuitant to vote at any election, unleſs a certificate, upon oath, ſhall have been entered 12 months at leaſt before the firſt day of ſuch election, with the record keeper of the county, city or town where the lands lie; nor ſhall any ſuch annuity coming to a perſon by deſcent &c. within 12 months next before ſuch election, intitle the annuitant to vote, unleſs a certificate, upon oath, or affirmation if a quaker, ſhall have been entered as aforeſaid, before the firſt day of ſuch election. In both theſe caſes the form of the certificate is by the act preſcribed, and thereby the annuitant is to declare, that he is really and *bona fide* ſeized of ſuch an annuity, for his own uſe and benefit, without any truſt, agreement, matter or thing to the contrary notwithſtanding; and when or how he became ſeized thereof; and moreover he is therein to deſcribe the lands out of which the annuity is to iſſue, and to whom they belong.

Then as to any annuity or rent charge granted after the 1ſt of June, 1763, it is enacted that no ſuch annuity ſhall intitle the annuitant to vote at any election, unleſs a memorial of ſuch grant ſhall have been regiſtered as aforeſaid, 12 months at leaſt before the firſt day of ſuch election: which memorial is to be drawn up and regiſtered according to the directions in the act: and that no aſſignment of an annuity, or any part thereof, ſhall intitle the aſſignee to vote at any election, unleſs a certificate or memorial of ſuch aſſignment ſhall have been regiſtered at leaſt twelve months before the firſt day of any ſuch election. There are other clauſes for obliging every ſuch record keeper to keep ſuch a regiſter; and to attend any election with his record, at the requeſt of any candidate, and for puniſhing him, if guilty of any wilful neglect, miſdmeanour or fraudulent practice.

Upon the whole it is to be hoped that this act will be found to be effectual for preventing any man's voting at an election by virtue of a ſham grant or aſſignment of an annuity; but I muſt think, that the effect would have been more certain if with reſpect to every grant or aſſignment made after the 1ſt of June, 1763, it had been enacted, that to the memorial thereof there ſhould be added a certificate, upon oath, by the grantor and grantee, or aſſignor and aſſignee, that the grant or aſſignment was really and *bona fide* made, for the uſe and benefit of the grantee on aſſignee, without any truſt, agreement, matter, or thing, to the contrary notwithſtanding. As the law ſtands at preſent, a gentleman of a large land eſtate may create a number of voters for any enſuing election, by granting a great number of annuities at leaſt 12 months before the end of a ſeptennial parliament, and getting a memorial

each duly regiſtered as ſoon as granted; and may ſecure himſelf by taking from each a defeazance declaring the grant to be in truſt, and obliging himſelf to reſtore it to be cancelled againſt ſuch a day, or as ſoon as demanded. Whereas, were ſuch a certificate as I have mentioned added to the memorial, and regiſtered with it, no grantee would give ſuch a defeazance, as it would if produced, be a proof under his own hand for convicting him of perjury, nor could the grantor ever by law recover his deed of grant, without not only confeſſing, but, proving himſelf guilty of perjury, no voters could therefore by ſuch means be created, but by the grantor's truſting entirely to the honour of the grantee, which no gentleman would venture to do with reſpect to any great number of perſons, and the putting of ſuch a truſt in two or three only, would but ſeldom anſwer any candidate's purpoſe.

However I hope no ſuch evaſion of the act, as it now ſtands, will ever come to be practiſed: If it ſhould, it will be eaſy to put a ſtop to it, by adding ſuch a regulation as I have propoſed; which was my reaſon for adding ſuch a remark; for if no ſtop ſhould be put to ſuch a practice, this act, inſtead of leſſening would add to the expence of elections, which are already ſo expenſive, that if an effectual method be not ſoon taken to reduce that expence, it will put an end to the independency of, and conſequently to any benefit the nation can ever expect from parliament. No gentleman who is really independent, will ever appear as a candidate at any election, if a man muſt purchaſe, and purchaſe at a dear rate too; no man will purchaſe that is not ſecretly reſolved to ſell, either to the court or to a faction that is become formidable, by the miſconduct of miniſters or the madneſs of the people, and the nation never reaped any advantage by a civil war, ſeldom by a faction's forcing themſelves into the adminiſtration.

But when I conſider the preſent enormous expence of elections, and how deſtructive it is to the morals as well as the induſtry of the people, I am ſurpriſed that inſtead of the many ineffectual remedies we have of late years invented and preſcribed, we have never thought of returning to our old conſtitution, by reviving thoſe antient ſtatutes and customs which confined elections to thoſe that were reſiant in the county, city or borough, with reſpect to the electors as well as the elected. In thoſe days a conſtant reſidence in the country, attended with a generous hoſpitality, and the general affection and eſteem of the people in his neighbourhood, were the only intereſt that could procure a gentleman the honour of repreſenting his county, city, or borough, in parliament, and would be ſo ſtill, if thoſe antient laws were revived. Such a country gentleman could not then be bribed out of his natural intereſt by a fortunate ſtockjobber or gameſter coming down from London, with his pockets full of ill got gold, and ſpreading idleneſs, drunkenneſs, riot, corruption and perjury through a whole county; nor could ſuch a gentleman be bribed by a miniſter to forfeit ſuch an intereſt by ſacrificing the true intereſt of his country to any foreign connection, eſpecially if we were again to have, as of old, a new general election for every new ſeſſion of parliament, which in a ſhort time would render our general elections as quiet as the elections of the annual magiſtrates now are in the city of London: A gentleman once choſen repreſentative for any county, city or borough, would continue to be annually choſen without oppoſition, unleſs he ſhould forfeit his intereſt by his conduct; and if he ſhould decline ſerving any longer, his recommendation would have great weight in the choice of a ſucceſſor.

If theſe old laws were to be revived, it would certainly be neceſſary to make ſome alterations and exceptions, in order to accommodate them to the preſent circumſtances of the nation; but in general we ought to adhere as near as poſſible to the original plan; for thoſe who reſide in the place for which they are choſen, muſt certainly be beſt acquainted with the ſentiments of the people they repreſent. Such a parliament would really be a parliament of Great Britain; whereas, at preſent, our parliament may in ſome meaſure be ſaid to be the parliament of London and Weſtminſter, and their adjoining counties, as moſt of the members reſide there, during the greateſt part of the year, and ſome of them, I believe, never ſee the place they repreſent from the time they are choſen till they go there again to be rechoſen by the ſame means by which they were at firſt elected, that is to ſay, by an illegal and corrupt influence, either of a

public or private nature. It is this that is the cauſe of the country's being in ſome meaſure deſerted by all our great and rich families; and this with the prodigious increaſe of our national debt, have been the two chief cauſes of the late dangerous increaſe of the cities of London and Weſtminſter; for no man can be ſurprized at this increaſe who conſiders, that the yearly intereſt of our national debt now amounts to above four millions, every ſhilling of which muſt be paid here at London, as we are told by the higheſt authority, that "where your treaſure is, there will your heart be alſo;" and our not confining the right of voting to reſiants in the county or place, is the cauſe of a monſtrous expence to the candidates at every conteſted election, as every one knows what coach-fuls of voters are at every ſuch election carryed down from London, to the moſt diſtant parts of the kingdom, moſt of whom inſiſt upon being paid by the candidate, not only for the expence of their journey, but often for their loſs of time alſo, and that even when they are men retired from trade, whoſe time for want of buſineſs hangs heavy on their hands; and for that reaſon would probably have purchaſed an eſtate, and retired to live in the county or place were they were born; but having inveſted their money in our public funds, they muſt continue to reſide in or near London, in order to receive the dividends upon their ſtock in the public funds, as they become due, experience having ſhewn that it is dangerous as well as expenſive to truſt it's being done by an attorney.

March the 2d, a petition of John Harriſon, of the pariſh of St. George the Martyr, being offered to be preſented to the houſe, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer ſtood up, and, by his majeſty's command, acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty, having been informed of the contents of the ſaid petition recommended it to the conſideration of the houſe; whereupon the petition was brought up and read, and recited, that by an act of the 12th of queen Anne, a reward of 20000l. was enacted, for the diſcovery of the longitude at ſea; and alledged that an inſtrument which could keep true time at ſea, notwithſtanding the differences of climates, had been allowed on all hands, to be the beſt method of diſcovering the longitude, for the uſe of navigation; and that the petitioner had employed himſelf, for thirty-five years, in the forming of ſuch an inſtrument, and had at length ſucceeded in bringing it to due perfection, which had proved its ſufficiency by a trial made of it in a late voyage to Jamaica, of which he was ready to give full evidence to the houſe and that the petitioner would not, by any means decline any further trial of the inſtrument before the principles thereof ſhould be made public, but that his advanced age, the weakneſs of his ſight, and the danger of the voyage to the health and life of his ſon, upon whom alone this affair would depend, might riſk the loſs of this uſeful diſcovery, to the diſadvantage of the petitioner, and of the public; and that at a meeting of the commiſſioners, appointed by act of parliament, for the diſcovery of the longitude at ſea, on the 26th of February laſt, it was unanimouſly agreed to recommend to the petitioner, to make an application to parliament for that purpoſe; and therefore praying the houſe, to grant the petitioner ſuch a part of the reward as ſhould be thought adequate, on the proof of his caſe; and that the remainder might be ſecured to him, when the utility of the inſtrument ſhould be proved to the ſatisfaction of the houſe; and the petitioner would immediately diſcloſe the manner and principles of framing it, to ſuch perſons as the houſe ſhould appoint, in ſuch manner as that other workmen might be able to execute the ſame, ſo that it might in a ſhort time, become ſerviceable to this kingdom, and to all who uſe the ſea; and that the houſe would have regard to the ſecurity of the petitioner, againſt any other claim of the ſaid reward for diſcovering the longitude at ſea, by means of any inſtrument for keeping time, until the merits of this inſtrument, invented by the petitioner, ſhould be aſcertained to the ſatisfaction of the houſe.

This petition was ordered to be referred to a committee, and that they do examine and ſtate to the houſe, the matter of fact contained in the ſame; and a committee was accordingly appointed, with power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records. On the 12th, Mr. Gray reported from the ſaid committee, that they had examined the matter of fact contained in the ſaid petition, and directed him to report a ſtate thereof to the houſe, which, after reading, he delivered in at the table, where the ſame was read, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe for the 15th, in which the following reſolutions were agreed to, and being next day reported, were agreed to by the houſe viz.

1. That

1. That the inſtrument invented by Mr. John Harriſon for keeping true time at ſea in various climates, has been found, by trial already made, to be of great utility for diſcovering the longitude.

2. That it would be of great ſervice to the publick, if the principles and manner of making the ſaid inſtrument were to be now diſcloſed and made known, on giving to the ſaid John Harriſon part of the reward, ordered to be paid by an act paſſed in the 12th of queen Anne, to the firſt diſcoverer of a proper method for finding the longitude, with ſecurity for the reſidue on further trial, and conſequent approbation.

After which it was ordered, that the ſaid report be referred to the committee of ſupply, where it occaſioned the laſt of the reſolutions agreed to on the 17th of March; and it was then ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill upon the ſaid reſolutions and alſo upon the two reſolutions before mentioned; and that Mr. Gray, ſir Roger Newdigate, Mr. James Harris, Mr. Wilbraham, Lord Harry Powlett, and Mr. Wichcote, do prepare, and bring in the ſame. The next day the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Gray, when it was read a firſt time and ordered to be read a ſecond time, after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 31ſt, being intitled An act for the encouragement of John Harriſon, to publiſh, and make known, his invention of a machine, or watch, for the diſcovery of the longitude at ſea.

This act, after a long recital of the ſaid act of the 12th of queen Anne, and the ſeveral acts ſince paſſed in conſequence thereof, as alſo of the ſaid Mr. Harriſon's petition, enacts, 1ſt. That ſoon as the ſaid Mr. Harriſon, his executors, or adminiſtrators, ſhall make a full and clear diſcovery of the principles of his ſaid inſtrument, or watch, for diſcovery of the longitude, and of the true manner and method in which the ſame is and may be conſtructed, unto the noblemen, gentlemen, and watchmakers, therein named; who, as well as the ſaid Mr. Harriſon, are required to publiſh and make the ſame known, ſo that other workmen may be enabled to make other ſuch inſtruments, or watches, for the ſame purpoſe; and ſo ſoon as the ſaid commiſſioners, or the major part of them, ſhall certify under their hands and ſeals to the commiſſioners of the navy, that the ſaid Harriſon hath fully and clearly made the ſaid diſcovery for the purpoſes aforeſaid, then, upon producing ſuch certificate, the commiſſioners of the navy are to make out bills, for 5000 l. payable immediately to the ſaid Harriſon, his exeçutors, or adminiſtrators, by the treaſurer of the navy. 2d. That ſo ſoon as it ſhall appear by future trial, that the ſaid watch ſhall be a proper method for finding out the longitude, within any of the limits preſcribed by the ſaid act of the 12th of queen Anne, and the commiſſioners of longitude, or the major part of them, ſhall certify the ſame to the commiſſioners of the navy, the latter are to make out bills for the reſpective ſum or ſums to which the ſaid Harriſon, his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, ſhall be intitled by the ſame act, to be paid by the treaſurer of the navy, firſt deducting 1500 l. already received by the ſaid Harriſon, and 5000 l. granted by this act. 3d. That no other perſon ſhall be entitled to any of the reward granted by the ſaid act, on account of any inſtrument for keeping time, until the merit of Mr. Harriſon's inſtrument ſhall be aſcertained; provided it be ſo within four years next after the paſſing of this act.

This is the ſubſtance of the act, and the hiſtory of this act, muſt, I ſuppoſe, give the reader a curioſity to know ſomething of this inſtrument for keeping time, therefore I ſhall give him the following account of it, as given by the royal ſociety:

"If clocks or watches could be made to keep time exactly on ſhip-board, it is allowed on all hands, they would be the beſt means for determining the longitude at ſea.

In this, the famous monſieur Huygens was ſo fully ſatisfied, that he ſpent much time, and thought, upon the improvement of pendulum-watches for that purpoſe; and proceeded ſo far, as to prevent that irregularity in their motion, which the agitation of the ſhip would otherwiſe occaſion. And accordingly his watches were found very uſeful in quick voyages, to correct the ſhip's reckoning. But being ſtill ſubject to ſmall irregularities, which in time would amount to a conſiderable error, they could not ſafely be truſted in very long voyages.

It

It is well known, that the variation of heat and cold, of moiſture and dryneſs, of the friction of bodies in motion, and of the fluidity of oil, are the cauſes of very conſiderable irregularities in the motion of the beſt clocks at land. Mr. Harriſon at firſt was led by mere curioſity into a conſideration of theſe cauſes; and after various expedients, happily contrived to remove ſome, and to balance others againſt one another, he has in effect removed them all; and made a pendulum-clock * that keeps time ſo exactly with the heavens, as not to err above one ſecond in a month, for ten years together; an invention not only admirable in itſelf, but of very great uſe towards the improvement of aſtronomy and navigation.

†After this Mr. Harriſon living near a ſea port town, was induced to conſider how to alter the conſtruction of his clock, ſo as it might not be ſubject to any of the ſaid irregularities, even on ſhip-board; and did accordingly conſtruct a machine for keeping time, which, upon trial, anſwered his expectation. For being put on board a ſhip, after a voyage to Liſbon, and back again, it corrected the reckoning at the mouth of the channel, about a degree and a half, as appears by certificate from the maſter of the ſhip.

The commiſſioners appointed by the act of parliament, for providing a public reward for ſuch perſon, or perſons, as ſhall diſcover the longitude at ſea, having ſeen and approved this machine, were pleaſed to encourage Mr. Harriſon, to make another of the ſame kind, but with ſeveral improvements.

The ſecond machine was finiſhed about two years ago, and a journal of it's motion, compared with that of the clock abovementioned, has been kept ever ſince, with little interruptions, and at ſundry times the machine has been very much heated by fire, and ſuffered to cool again; and has been agitated for many hours together, with greater violence than what it could receive even from the motion of a ſhip in a ſtorm. And the reſult of all theſe experiments, is this; that (as far as can be determined without making a voyage to ſea) the motion of the machine is ſufficiently regular and exact, for finding the longitude of a ſhip within the neareſt limits propoſed by parliament, and probably much nearer.

But as all inventions are capable of improvements, Mr. Harriſon, by the knowledge he acquired from experience of theſe two machines, has been enabled to contrive a third; ſtill upon the ſame principles, but of a conſtruction ſomething different, and has already made part of this machine; which when finiſhed, will have the following advantages above the former: That being of a ſmaller ſize, it will be more commodious; that being of plainer and ſimpler conſtruction, it will be leſs ſubject to any diſorder, will be eaſier adjuſted, and will ſerve as a better model for workmen to make others by; ſo that ſhips may be furniſhed with the like machines at a cheaper rate.

We therefore, whoſe names are under-written, are of opinion, that theſe machines even in their preſent degree of exactneſs, will be of great and excellent uſe; as well for determining the longitude at ſea, as for correcting the charts of the coaſts. And as every ſtep towards further exactneſs and ſecurity in a matter of ſuch importance to the publick, is greatly to be valued, We do hereby recommend Mr. Harriſon to the favour of the commiſſioners appointed by the ſaid act, as a perſon highly deſerving of ſuch further encouragement and aſſiſtance, as they ſhall judge proper and ſufficient to finiſh his third machine.

M. Folkes, pr. R. S. Rob. Smith, D. D. aſtr. prof. Camb. Ja. Bradley, A. M. aſtr. prof. Oxon. J. Colſon, A. M. Lucas. prof. math. Camb. Geo. Graham. Edm. Halley, aſtr. royal and ſavil. prof. geom. Oxon. Wm. Jones. Macclesfield. James Jurin. Cha. Cavendiſh. A. De Moivre. John Hadley. Jan. 16. 1741-2.

[*To be continued in our Mag. for January*, 1764.]

A Queſtion.

SUPPOSE three market towns, Potton, St. Neot's, and Bedford, to be diſtant from each other 10, 11, and 12 miles reſpectively; in a triangular form: I deſire to know where a tradeſman muſt fix his houſe, ſo as to ride the feweſt miles poſſible in keeping each market?

Queſtion

* *The clock appears to have been finiſhed in* 1726, *by an inſcription on the caſe.*
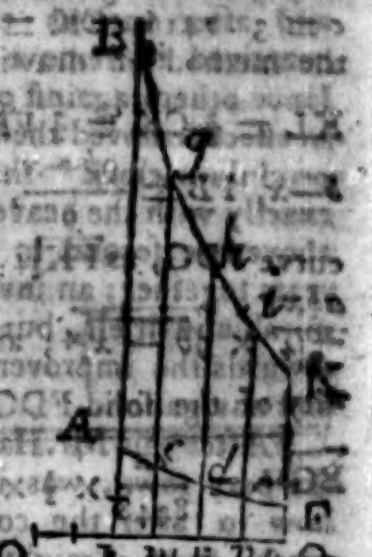
† 1727. *His firſt drawings were made, and the machine begun* 1729.

Question, by Mr. Oliver Lomax, *of* Bury.

SUPPOSING a solid, of a given base and altitude, to be generated by the rotation of a given equilateral hyperbola, round one of the asymtotes, as an axis; it is required to determine the length of a spiral, making a given number of turns round the same, from the base to the top, in such a manner, that if ordinates were drawn from the beginning of each turn, to the asymtote, they would divide the axis into the same number of equal parts?

SOLUTION.

Let O be the center, A the vertex, and OQ an asymtote of the given equilateral hyperbola A *cdeF*. Put $x = Om$, $y = mc$, and $a = OL = LA$: Then $xy = a^2$, will be the equation of the given hyperbola: Again, let $c = 3,141592\&$, and $r =$ one equal of the axis, as set forth in the question: Then $2cy$ will express the circumference of a circle whose radius is y, and according to the nature of the spiral, &c. we shall have $r : \dot{x} :: 2cy : \frac{2cy\dot{x}}{r}$, being a small space the spiral moves round, in a direction perpendicular to the axis, and parallel to the base of the solid: Whence $\dot{x}\sqrt{1 + \frac{4c^2a^4}{r^2x^2} + \frac{a^4}{x^4}}$, is the fluxion of the length of the spiral: Now the best method from hence, of finding the length thereof, in all cases, is, by the artifice of mechanical quadratures. For example: Let LQ represent the altitude of the given solid, LA the radius of the base thereof $= a$, and $Lm = mn$, &c. $= r = 1$, also let the curve B*g*b*i*K be drawn, whose abscissa is x, and ordinate $\sqrt{1 + \frac{4c^2a^4}{r^2x^2} + \frac{a^4}{x^4}}$, the measure of the area of this curve will express the length of the spiral, the fluxion of each being the same. Hence if LQ be divided into four equal parts, by the ordinates *mg*, *ni*, &c. and the values of these ordinates, be substituted in the expression with five ordinates only, there will come out 27,94 for the length of the required spiral.

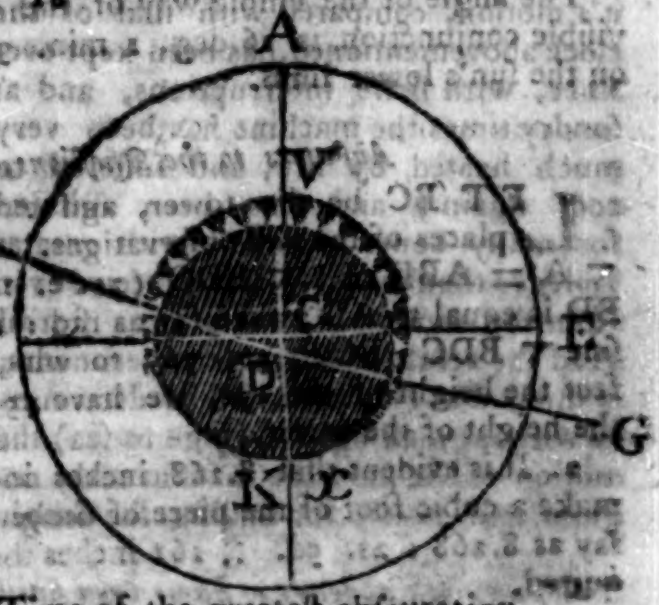


The Particulars of the great Solar Eclipse calculated from the Gottingen *Tables, by the Means of Parallaxes. For the Latitude and Longitude of* Bury, *in* Lancashire.

By the same.

		H.	M.			
April 1, 1764.	Beginning	9	8	In the forenoon	Appar. time, at Bury.	
	Middle	10	33			
	End	0	2	Afternoon.		

Digits eclipsed 11 $\frac{1}{12}$.



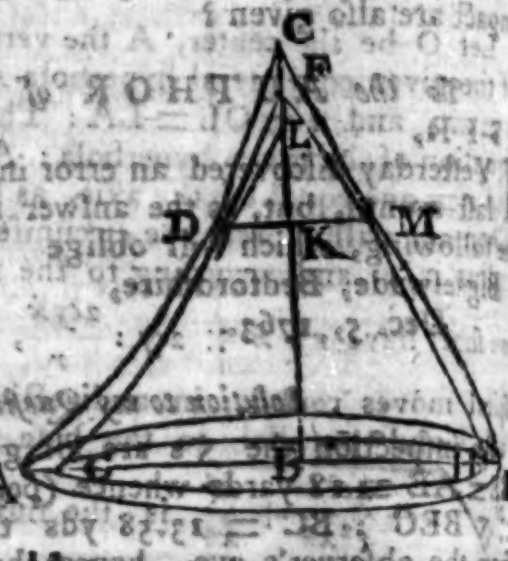
Semi-diameter of the Penum. = AC.
Ditto of the sun = VC.
Ditto of the moon = DK.
Part of the ecliptic line = ECF.
The apparent path of the moon's center, and direction of its motion, being nearly a right line, = GDH.

A type at the Time of the greatest obscuration.

Queſt. at p. 388. *of* London Magazine *for laſt* July, *anſwered by the Propoſer* Mr. George Brown, *of* Portſmouth Common.

LET CDAI repreſent the ſolid generated by the rotation of the curve CDA round its axis CB, whoſe equation is $ax^3 = y^2$; and FDGHMT the required ſolid, whoſe equation of the curve FDG is $px^4 = y^3$, and its ſolidity is a maximum per queſt. DL a tangent to both curves at the point D.

Put CB $= 50 = b$, BA $=$ BI $= 70 = d$, $c = 3.1416$, CK $= x$, KD $= y$. Then by the method of drawing tangents to curves, KL $= \frac{3}{4}$ CK $= \frac{1}{4}$ FK $\therefore$ FK $= \frac{8x}{9}$, KB $= b - x$, FB $= \frac{9b-x}{9}$, and per property of the curve FDG, as $\overline{FK}^4 : \overline{KD}^3 :: \overline{FB}^4 : \overline{BG}^3 = \frac{a^{\frac{1}{4}}x^{\frac{1}{4}}}{3^4} \times \overline{9b-x}^4$; and per fluxions, the ſolidity of the ſolid FDGHMF is $= \frac{3c}{11} \times RB \times \overline{BG}^4 = \frac{ca}{8448} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \overline{9b-x}^{\frac{11}{3}}$, which (per queſt. muſt be a maximum or $9bx^{\frac{8}{11}} - x^{\frac{12}{11}}$ a maximum, put into fluxions and reduced $x = \frac{3b}{4} \therefore$ FB $= \frac{11b}{12} = 45\frac{5}{6}$, GH $= \sqrt[3]{\frac{11}{8}} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{334}{32} =$ 139.03473, and the ſolidity of the ſolid FDGHMF is $= \frac{11}{8} \times \frac{3267\,cbd^2}{16384} =$ 289778.6894, the dimenſions and ſolidity required. Q. E. I.



To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following calculation of the ſun's eclipſe, April 1, 1764, from manuſcript tables, you are deſired to inſert in your next number, and you'll oblige

Your conſtant reader and humble ſervant,

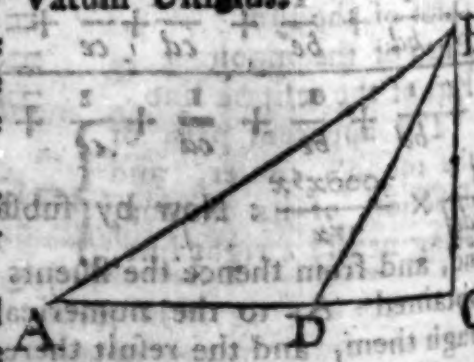
Exeter College, Nov. 1763. MALACHY HITCHINS.

	H.	M.	S.	
Beginning	9	3	10	In the forenoon, at Exeter college, apparent time.
Greateſt obſcuration	10	29	5	
End	11	58	30	
Duration	2	55	20	
Digits eclipſed	11	39		

The angle of the viſible way of the moon with the ecliptic, at the time of the viſible conjunction is 16 deg. 1 min. 30 ſec. This eclipſe will be barely annular on the ſun's lower limb.

Anſwers to the Queſtions, p. 553. *by* Vatum Ultimus.

LET BC be the tower, and A and D the places of the two obſervations. Becauſe the $\angle A = ABD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BDC$ (32. 6. 1.) the ſide BD is equal to AD; then ſay as rad : BD (54) :: ſine $\angle$ BDC : BC $= 40,76$; to which adding 5 feet the height of the eye, we have 45,76 feet for the height of the tower.



2. It is evident that 8.268 inches in length will make a cubic foot of the piece of timber; therefore ſay as 8.268 : 2s. 5d. :: 161 inches the whole length : 47 ſhillings the value required.

A New Queſtion.

WHAT would be the angle formed by two right lines in lat. 51. 32 north, the one perpendicular to the earth's ſurface, and the other drawn from thence to the earth's center, according to the true ſpheroidic figure of the earth?

ANOTHER.

GIVEN the ratio of two non-elaſtic bodies moving with given velocities and overtaking one another; required thoſe bodies when their celerities after impact are alſo given?

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Yeſterday diſcovered an error in the ſolution to my queſtion, which I ſent you laſt month, but, as the anſwer is not inſerted, you may, if you pleaſe, inſert the following, which will oblige

Your conſtant reader,

Bigleſwade, Bedfordſhire, Dec. 5, 1763.

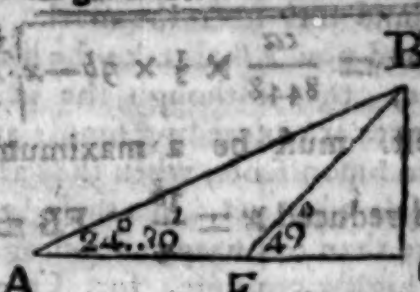
And moſt humble ſervant,

TURNER BOSTON.

Solution to my Queſtion in your October *Magazine.*

By inſpection the ∠s are all given and the ſide BE = AE = 12 yards whence (per trig.) rad. : BE :: ∠ BEC : BC = 13.58 yds the tower's height from the obſerver's eye, hence the altitude of the tower is 45.74 feet.

In my haſte I put five feet (the height of the eye) to 13.58 yds. which was as I ſent it you *.



To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Bury, Nov. 12, 1763.

THE time mentioned in my letter to you, dated Aug. 9, being expired, I now ſend my ſolutions to the queſtions (ſee p. 339.). But as the tranſcribing of every ſtep neceſſary in the inveſtigation would take up too much room, I ſhall therefore only put down ſo far, as to make my meaning plain to perſons verſed in theſe kinds of computations. To the ſolutions I ſhall add a few obſervations and another queſtion, which, if you pleaſe alſo to inſert, 'twill oblige,

Sir, Your very humble ſervant,

OLIVER LOMAX.

Let a, b, c, d, e, and f, denote the reſpective complements of life of the given ages, x = any indeterminate part of a, and r = the given rate, *per cent. per annum*. Then the fluxion of F's expectation will be $1 \times \frac{\frac{x^4}{bcde} - \frac{x}{f} - \frac{x^5}{bcdef} \times \frac{600\dot{x}}{a \times r^x}}{\frac{1}{b} + \frac{x^2}{bcd} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{x^2}{bce} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{x^2}{bde} + \frac{1}{e} + \frac{x^2}{cde} \times \frac{150x\dot{x}}{a \times r^x} - \frac{\frac{x^3}{bcd} + \frac{1}{e} + \frac{x^3}{bce} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{x^2}{bde} + \frac{1}{e} + \frac{x^2}{cde} \times \frac{50x^2x}{af \times r^x} + \frac{\frac{1}{bd} + \frac{1}{be} + \frac{1}{cd} + \frac{1}{ce} + \frac{1}{de} \times \frac{100x^2\dot{x}}{a \times r^x} - \frac{\frac{1}{bd} + \frac{1}{be} + \frac{1}{cd} + \frac{1}{ce} + \frac{1}{de} \times \frac{100x^3\dot{x}}{af \times r^x}}{\frac{1}{bdef} \times \frac{3000x^5\dot{x}}{r^x}}}}}$, and that of G, or his heirs is $\frac{\dot{x}}{r^x}$: Now by ſubſtituting $r^x = z$, the fluent of $\frac{\dot{x}}{r^x}$ may eaſily be found, and from thence the fluents of all the above terms may, by known methods, be obtained: As to the numerical part of the operations, I have carefully gone through them, and the reſult thereof, for F's expectation is 401,4 l. and for that of G or his heirs, it is 9,876 l. If the ages of B, C, D, E and F, be each thirty-two years, and the reſt of the data the ſame as before, then the value of F's ex-

* *This queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Helder, of Hertford.*

pectation may be inveſtigated in the following manner. To the value of the life of A, add the fluent of $\frac{3000.}{abcdef} \times \frac{x^5 x}{xx}$, and ſubtract their ſum from 3000 l. then divide the remainder by 5, and there will in this caſe come out 394.9 l.

The above methods of inveſtigation are (as I apprehend) ſtrictly according to the nature of the caſe: But if an anſwer to F's expectation was required to be, by means of any given table of obſervations, alſo accounting the preſent values of money yearly (or half yearly) in the uſual manner, then the numerical part of the operation will be more eaſy than that abovementioned, and the reſult may with leſs trouble be obtained, ſo as to come very near the mark.

And now I ſhall take the liberty to obſerve, that although the principles of chances are exceeding ſimple and obvious to common ſenſe, when they are diſtinctly conſidered; yet, in their application, more than ordinary caution and attention are highly requiſite; for, I am very ſure, that without a great deal of application and circumſpection, men of letters may argue wrong from them, and the ſolution of the following * queſtion will, I am apt to think, in ſome meaſure evince the aſſertion. But let not other pretenders, who are leſs qualified, perſwade any perſon by ſpecious arguments, to believe that their (theſe pretenders) underſtandings are every way adequate to the ſubject I am ſpeaking of: This caution is very neceſſary for thoſe who have any concerns, which are to be valued by calculation, drawn from the doctrine of annuities on lives; becauſe without a thorough knowledge of that doctrine, computers may imprudently lead their friends into errors, which may never be diſcovered and rectified.——I ſhall farther obſerve, that how-much-ſo-ever ſome perſons may diſregard, or contemn, calculations of contingencies founded upon the principles of chance, and any given table of obſervations derived from authentic bills of mortality (of the human ſpecies) continued for a conſiderable ſeries of time; and whatever motives, they may pretend induces them ſo to act: Sure I am, that ſuch a conduct muſt proceed either from down-right ignorance or from an obſtinate and ſelf intereſted partiality, to which I may venture at adding, want of application and attention, and, I dare be bold enough to ſay, there is not one impartial perſon, who has thoroughly conſidered the ſubject that will undertake to vindicate a conduct founded on the foregoing particulars.

——In a country, where (for inſtance) the diſtemper, called the plague, often rages, the reſults of computations, deduced by help of the bills of mortality thereof, will be different from thoſe in like manner derived where it ſeldom rages; alſo in countries where the inhabitants are in general, from other cauſes, conſiderably ſhorter lived than in others, &c. &c. &c. all this is readily and juſtly too allowed: yet theſe remarks, as I conceive, make nothing at all againſt the main ſcope of what I have advanced above.——There is one circumſtance, however, which I had almoſt forgot to except, and that is: If the conſtitutions of thoſe perſons, upon whoſe lives the values of expectations depend, are remarkably ſtout, their fortunes comfortable, and they regular and temperate in their manner of living; then the values of thoſe expectations will come out neareſt the truth, when they are deduced by fluxionary proceſſes.——Thus much I have thought proper to obſerve and as I have delivered my ſentiments in a free, open, and plain manner, (for I pretend not to a maſterly addreſs) ſo I don't in the leaſt doubt, but that, whoever reads the above obſervations, &c. and differs from me, either in their ſentiments or calculations, they will readily advance their objections; and if it ſhould ſo happen, I ſhall only, at preſent, deſire that they would tranſmit their arguments to Mr. Baldwin, and at the ſame time, requeſt him to publiſh them in the London Magazine.——And now, as I have taken the pains to ſpin out this letter to a conſiderable length, I muſt intreat you to publiſh all of it. O. L.

QUESTION.

* Suppoſe a pack of 52 cards are dealt into four heaps, in order to be played with at the game of whiſt; required the exact probability, that there are five, or more trumps in ſome one, or two (ſeperately conſidered) of the heaps; with the method of procedure?

Queſtion I. by Mr. Robert Langley.

THERE is an obtuſe-angled plain triangle, whoſe ſides are in geometrical progreſſion, the area of the whole triangle is given = 774·54596, and the difference

difference between the areas of its circumſcribing, and inſcribed circles = 5837.3794: It is from hence required to find all the ſides of the triangle, and the diameter of each circle?

Queſtion II. by the ſame.

TWO ſhips ſailed from two ports; A ſailed 174 miles, on a certain courſe between the ſouth and weſt; B ſailed between the north and weſt 64 miles: They both arrived at one port, in latitude 53° north; moreover if the two ports (from whence they ſailed) be joined by a right line, it will biſect A's courſe, and the difference of latitude made good by both ſhips is known to be the greateſt poſſible; required each ſhip's courſe, difference of latitude and departure?

Hitchin, Nov. 6, 1768.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF you pleaſe to give the following queſtion a place in your Magazine, you will very much oblige

Your conſtant reader, W. B.

QUESTION.

IF the barrel (or axis) of a capſtain ſtand perpendicular to a platform, and in the barrel there be fixed, a lever (paralled to the platform) whoſe length is 10 feet 6 inches from the middle of the barrel; the lever fixed at a proper height above the platform, ſo that either man or horſe can work the capſtain; the barrel being 13 inches diameter: Now one end of a rope in the line A, ſingle pulley, whoſe diameter is 2 ½ inches, being fixed to the barrel, the other going over a ſingle pulley, and down to a weight upon the platform, and there fixed to it: Suppoſe the weight to be 500 lb. Required what force or weight in pounds muſt be applied at the end of the lever, that will juſt move the weight, or keep the machine in equilibrio.

W. B.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Have lately met with the following paſſage, in the 2d act of Mr. Addiſon's Drummer. "Sir G. That convinces me 'tis a cheat; for I think, Vellum I may be pretty well aſſured, *it is not me*:" In which, had the phraſe *it is not me* been put into the mouth of an illiterate perſon, I ſhould have taken it for a characteriſtical ſoleciſm; but, as it is ſpoken by a gentleman, how ſhall we account for it? Is it an error of the printer? As *me* is ſo different from *I* the proper word, that does not ſeem likely. Or is it a ſlip of the learned author's pen, for want of attending to what I take to be a rule of the Engliſh language, as well as of the learned ones, (though it is omitted by a celebrated modern Engliſh Grammarian) viz, that the verb ſubſtantive governs a nominative caſe? This I ſuſpect to be the truth of the caſe: Becauſe I have obſerved ſeveral ſuch breaches of grammar, in other learned Engliſh writers, occaſioned, I apprehend, by their not learning their native tongue grammatically: Which I take this publick notice of, to ſhew the expediency of the ingenious Mr. Sheridan's ſcheme for perfecting our language. If you print this in your Magazine, you may receive ſome more philological obſervations from.

Moreleigh Your humble ſervant,
Devon. Nov. 20, 1763. I. L.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

I AM a poor ſchoolmaſter of Devonſhire, and amongſt the variety of pens which I ſee employed againſt the cyder bill, muſt beg leave to edge in a few words upon one grievance in this act, which I have not yet ſeen touched upon by any of the news writers.

The contrivers of the late duty upon cyder, Mr. Printer, out of ſeeming conſideration for the poor, have enacted, "That no perſon dwelling in a tenement not rated at above forty ſhillings a year to the land tax, making no more than four hogſheads, ſhould be liable either to a payment of the duty, or be obliged to compound;" yet, notwithſtanding this ſeeming indulgence, ſir, the poor people, thus good naturedly exempted from the ſeverities of the tax, are ordered by a ſubſequent clauſe, "to enter the mill where their pitiful four hogſheads are made, the place they intend keeping the liquor in, that it may be ſearched by the officers, and muſt not remove it either from the mill to their own habitation, or to the houſe of any perſon who may purchaſe it; ſhould neceſſity oblige them, to ſell without a certificate."

Upon this, ſir, give me leave, from experience

experience, to make one or two remarks. I am, myſelf, one of the perſons exempted from the tax, and formerly (as I had no mill of my own) had permiſſion to make as much cyder as was neceſſary for my little family, at a mill belonging to a conſiderable farmer, whoſe ſon is now in decimal fractions at my ſchool. —This was very convenient to me, and the more ſo, as I paid nothing for the leave; but, ſir, the late act obliging the lender or letter of a mill to give three days notice to every perſon he may lend or let it to, though he lives ever ſo far from an excile office, under a penalty of ten pounds, I can get no perſon now to lend me a mill, and have been lately obliged to pay as much as the duty on the four hogſheads would amount to, for the hire of one, on account of the increaſed taxation on my friend, and the trouble he was at in ſending twenty miles to enter my name at the office of exciſe.

But, ſir, my hardſhip has not ended here; my cyder has been made theſe two months and becauſe I am exempted from the duty, no officer will think it worth his while to examine the quantity, and give me a certificate to carry it home. —I have made repeated applications for that purpoſe, and rode five times to intreat the favour (which going and coming is full 200 miles) but have not been fortunate enough to ſucceed. —I have been told no officer was at leiſure; that I muſt wait till it was convenient; and, in ſhort, if I made any muttering about the affair, it might be a twelvemonth before they would comply with my requeſt.

This is very cruel, Mr. Printer: Here my cyder is made; is by the act of parliament exempted from paying any duty; and yet I muſt no more think of moving it, than if it was confiſcated to the crown; and no more think of drinking one quart of it, till I obtain permiſſion from the officer, than flatter myſelf with the hope of regaling on a bottle of Tokay with the emperor of Germany——Nor have I, ſir, the leaſt remedy againſt the officer; he is not bound to come at any particular time to gauge my caſk, nor expoſed to any penalty for refuſing to come when he is called—No, ſir, all the inconveniencies of the bill, which are infinite, are entirely loaded on the ſubject.

Thouſands are in my ſituation, ſir, and I really am of opinion, ſhould the bill not be repealed, that it will be much more to the advantage of the poor to pay the duty at once, than accept the exemption upon the preſent terrible conditions, which have been reputed highly in their favour.

I am, Sir, &c.

JAMES BIRCH.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

LOOKING into the St. James's Evening poſt of the 10th inſtant, I therein obſerved a letter ſigned AMERICANUS (See p. 607.) to which pleaſe to inſert the following anſwer.

The author, under a pretence of giving authentic intelligence, aſſerts that in the year 1742, Thomas Lee, Eſq; preſident of his majeſty's council in Virginia, held a treaty with the Indians at Lancaſter, where he, in the name of the colony, purchaſed from them all the lands weſtward, as far as the South-ſea.

That in a ſubſequent treaty at Caſtin, 1760, gen. Stanwix, in the name of Great-Britain, ceded to the Indians all the lands to the weſt-ward of the Alegheny or Apalachian mountains, &c.

That agreeable to this treaty, his majeſty ordered all his provincial governors, to prevent any ſettlements on thoſe lands; and that the Penſylvanians (by whom he erroneouſly intends the people called Quakers, in the province of Penſylvania) regardleſs of thoſe injunctions, have made conſiderable ſettlements on the Ohio river.

That the Indians incenſed at this violation of the treaty, have commenced hoſtilities, &c.

He alſo inſinuates, that the Quakers, under the cloak of a pacific religion, will purſue their emolument ſo as to involve the whole continent in a flame, the leaſt ſpark of which they will not endeavour to quench; hence he exclaims, "How much, ſir, are theſe men to be abhorred!"

The apparent ignorance of this accuſer, and the groſs abſurdity of his allegations, engaged me to examine them by the printed treaties, and other undeniable vouchers: by which it evidently appears, that every one of thoſe aſſertions are founded in falſhood: and he is hereby called upon, either to produce his authorities, or to acknowledge his baſe, and injurious calumny; for,

upon

upon real and authentic evidences, I do deny,

1. That Thomas Lee, Eſq; held any treaty with the Indians at Lancaſter, in the year 1742.

2. That he did then, or at any other time purchaſe from them all the lands weſtward, as far as the South-ſea; or that thoſe Indians had any more right to ſell them than they had to diſpoſe of Tartary or China.

3. That there appears to be any ſuch place as Caſtin upon that continent.

4. That gen. Stanwix held a treaty with the Indians, or ever was impowered to cede to them all the lands weſt-ward, &c. either in 1760, or at any other period.

5. That it was agreeable to this treaty, which never exiſted, that his majeſty ordered his provincial governors, &c.

6. It is alſo denied, and he is challenged to prove, that any one Quaker ever attempted to make a ſettlement either upon or near the Ohio. Governor Hamilton's third proclamation, dated June 2, 1763, charges thoſe illegal ſettlements upon ſome inhabitants of the neighbouring colonies.

7. It is evident, from a treatiſe entitled An enquiry into the cauſes and alienation, of the Delaware and Shawneſe Indians; The two journals of Chriſtian Frederick Poſt, printed for I Wilkie, in St. Paul's church-yard; The true and impartial ſtate of the province of Penſylvania; The addreſs of the truſtees and treaſurer of the friendly aſſociation to governor Denny; and from ſome of the printed treaties and conferences, and other pieces now extant, that neither the commencement, nor continuation of the Indian hoſtilities, were owing to the Quakers of Penſylvania; but to others, who, contrary to their ſentiments and practice, either encroached upon the unpurchaſed lands of the native owners, or deceived them in the purchaſes? and that the Quakers, moved with chriſtian compaſſion, and the love of peace, and concerned for the public good, have largely exerted themſelves, firſt to prevent and afterwards to quench the flames of war, by preſſing that the complaints of the Indians might be heard; and their wrongs redreſſed: by mediating with them, under the governor's approbation, even after he had publiſhed the declaration of war againſt them, and aſſiduouſly uſing their endeavours to conciliate them. And that nothing on their part might be wanting to promote a reconciliation; and effect the good work of peace, they formed an aſſociation amongſt themſelves for that end, and immediately offered the governor 5000l. out of their private pockets towards the expence. After which, finding the provincial treaſury exhauſted, and that others refuſed to contribute, and appeared averſe to pacific meaſures, they raiſed a further ſum, and acquainted the governor with their readineſs to attend the treaty. He declared his approbation of their proceedings, his willingneſs to receive the preſent prepared, and invited them to attend the treaty than to be held at Eaſton; where the Indian chief, Tedyuſcung, was ſo rejoiced to ſee them, that he expreſſed his regard for them, his confidence in them, and declared, that "he would not proceed to any buſineſs unleſs they were preſent." They afterwards made the like offer, both with their purſes and in perſon to aſſiſt at the treaty to be held at Lancaſter, which was alſo accepted. They likewiſe engaged ſome other religious ſocieties to raiſe funds, and to apply them towards the reſtoration of peace, which, very much through their means, was happily effected.

I ſhall leave it to the conſiderate reader to determine what degree of ſhame is due to a perſon, who, though ſo ignorant of thoſe affairs, can take upon him, with ſuch effrontery, to impoſe a train of notorious falſehoods upon the publick, under a pretence of affording more authentic information than others; and that evidently, with an evil intention to excite a popular abhorrence againſt a large, uſeful, and injured body of the king's faithful and peaceable ſubjects.

I. P.

A Little book has been lately publiſhed, intitled, *A View of the internal Policy of* Great Britain, &c. the author of which ſeems to be a very honeſt and good Britiſh ſubject, and more impartial than politicians uſually are, in this country eſpecially; but as the ſcience, called politics, is of all others the leaſt capable of demonſtration, every reader muſt of courſe be in ſome things of an opinion different from the author's, though generally he ſeems to be in the right; therefore

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we shall give our readers the following extract; being upon a subject, which, at the present conjuncture, ought to be maturely considered by every true Briton. It is the 6th chapter of the 2d book of his first part, intitled, *King James succeeds to the Throne; Consequences on Trade and Politics*; and is as follows:

The peaceable disposition of king James was very favourable to trade, and the merchants grew excessive rich; the city of London became of much greater extent and importance; but uneasinesses were created, in that he suffered the Dutch to drive out our East India company from their choicest settlements, with circumstances of great cruelty, and monopolies granted by parent were a constant subject of complaint, as being of the very essence of despotism.

This prince was well versed in the learned languages, had studied divinity and government; he knew perfectly well the antient rights of the crown, and looked upon himself as intitled to all the prerogatives of his predecessors. But the crown was no more in a condition to maintain them; even when in its full vigour, the people were very impatient under any violent use of them.

The court had a taste for shew and expence, which the ordinary revenues could not furnish; this occasioned frequent applications to parliament for supplies, who, as they had not yet learnt the art of giving, were very tenacious; and fond of their growing power, disputed with the crown on every occasion; in vain did this learned prince exhort and instruct them in elaborate speeches; they could not be brought to give what was even necessary to support the dignity of the crown. The great economy of the late reign, joined to the increasing difference in the value of money, made the demands of the court appear more exorbitant than they really were.—This put the king upon those means of raising money, which though possibly within the antient prerogative, was a very unhappy exertion of it, that of monopolies in particular, than which nothing can be more destructive to commerce.

Thus the parsimony of the parliament in a manner forced the king to this exertion of his power, which he thought lawful; and this again gives fresh causes for remonstrances from the parliament. A breach thus begun, was kept alive by two powerful contending parties in religion.

The king, bred in Scotland, under the severe discipline of the Presbyterian religion, was so far from adopting that party in England, who flattered themselves of it, that he had conceived an antipathy to it. On the contrary, the church established, created by, and intended for, a support of regal power, had adopted doctrines convenient for the purpose, and were violent abettors to the royal prerogative. This so won the king, that he embraced them with intire affection, and assisted them in the persecution of their brother dissenters from Rome, who, from a stricter manner of living, were called Puritans; thus a strong league was formed between monarchy and episcopacy, at the expence of the dignity of the crown, who played into each other's hands with the utmost zeal.

This caused many to retire to America, and began the settlement of New England; great numbers following, for the same reason, soon laid the foundation of a considerable colony.

The house of commons who had now set themselves in opposition to the crown, as guardians of the liberties of the people, were seconded by the whole force of the Puritans, and many of the established church, who were not so bigotted as to sacrifice their liberty by a blind attachment to its ministers.

Thus began that famous contest in the reign of James, which his unhappy son Charles, not knowing how to moderate, but suffering himself to be led by zealous churchmen, whose violent spirit, brooking no opposition, the flame broke out; a new kind of war, the commons against the king, nobles, and church; the city of London being in possession of the commons, gave the ballance in their favour. Unhappy and fatal was the consequence; the king, the nobles, the church, the antient constitution destroyed, and a dreadful tyranny sprung up in its stead under Cromwell; a consequence that will never fail to happen when the people fall upon and destroy an established government, and this event ought for ever to be had in memory. Let it moderate the headstrong prince; let the people remember, ruin and loss of liberty are on their victory as well as defeat.

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King Charles was well disposed to encourage trade, and made the first treaty of commerce with Portugal, which was afterwards renewed by the parliament, and an addition made to it in the reign of queen Anne, but has since become obsolete thro' the supineness of Britain.

AS gentlemen have often occasion to compare the expence of living, or the price of some commodity, in the present age, with that of some former age, and as a knowledge of the intrinsic value of our current coin, in each respective age, is necessary for this purpose, we shall from a book lately published, intitled, *An historical and chronological Deduction of the Origin of Commerce, &c.* give our readers the following table, containing the quantity of fine silver (to a grain) which was in a shilling, in every alteration of our money, from the 28th year of king Edward I. *anno* 1300, down to 1695, viz.

Anno		Grains.
1300	—XXVIII. Edward I.	264
1345	—XVIII. Edward III.	236
1354	—XXVII. ———	213
1421	—IX. Henry V.	176
1422	—I. Henry VI.	242
1426	—IV. ———	176
1461	—XXXIX ———	142
1509	—I. Henry VIII.	118
1543	—XXXIV. ———	100
1545	—XXXVI. ———	60
1546	—XXXVII. ———	40
1550	—III. Edward VI.	40
1552	—V. ———	20
1553	—VI. ———	88
1560	—II. Elizabeth	89
1601	—XLIII. ———	86

———	———	} may be deemed about, or near thrice the weight of ours.
28	less than before,	
33	———	
37	———	about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
34	———	near about 1 $\frac{7}{8}$
34	more than before,	about twice and $\frac{1}{2}$
34	less,	near about 1 $\frac{7}{8}$
24	———	about 1 $\frac{1}{3}$
18	———	about 1 $\frac{1}{16}$
40	———	} base alloy.
20	———	
—	———	
20	———	
68	more than before,	} equal weight with our modern coin.
1	ditto	
3	less, and nearly as at present.	

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Dec. 15.

"ON Monday Mr. Perry, our Irish Pitt, moved that the lord lieutenant's speech to both houses might be read; which being complied with, and done, he moved that [" an humble address should be presented to acknowledge, with the utmost gratitude, his majesty's most gracious acceptance of our past services. To assure his majesty of our firm resolution to pursue such measures as shall tend most to promote the real interest and honour of the crown. To express the general satisfaction and joy, with which his majesty's most gracious declarations communicated by his excellency the lord lieutenant to both houses of parliament, at the opening of the session, were received, "That by the conclusion of a general peace, we were at length relieved from those burdens which were unavoidable during a war. That the situation of public affairs would permit a very considerable diminution of the public expence; that nothing was to be asked but the continuance of the supplies for the support of the ordinary establishments, and that his majesty thanked us for our past efforts, without again having recourse to the experienced liberality of parliament." That from these assurances, we drew the most flattering expectations of reducing the national debt, and relieving the impoverished people from the burthen of those taxes they were so little able to bear; but that these pleasing hopes were soon blasted by the unexpected requisition of supplies, to support a civil establishment, loaded with a long train of pensions, the amount of which, exclusive of the French and military, exceeded the expence of all the other branches of the civil establishment, in the sum of forty two thousand six hundred and twenty-seven pounds, nineteen shillings and two pence, many of which were publickly bought and sold in the market. That the number of officers upon the military establishment is increased, not only far beyond what it ever was in time of peace, but even beyond what it was in time of the most dangerous war, and would, under any reign but that of his majesty, raise just apprehensions for the constitution, not only of this kingdom, but of Great Britain. That instead of six regiments of dragoons, and twenty-six of foot, the most ever before seen in this kingdom, there are now eight regiments of dragoons

and thirty of foot, beſides the four old regiments of horſe. That the expence of general officers is raiſed from thirty two thouſand pounds in two years, to forty five thouſand pounds; though there was not a ſufficient number of them in this kingdom to attend the laſt reduction of the forces. That the expence of the ordnance is ſwelled from ten thouſand ſix hundred pounds, in two years, to forty five thouſand and ſeventy pounds, independent of its extraordinary charges, which are very conſiderable; though the whole artillery of this kingdom is not equal to the ordnance of one of his majeſty's ſhips of war of thirty guns. That every other branch of the military and civil eſtabliſhments are advanced nearly in the ſame proportion. That from principles of duty and affection to his majeſty, we granted the ſupplies which were demanded from us in his majeſty's name, for the ſupport of theſe ſeveral eſtabliſhments; however unſuitable to the circumſtances of the kingdom, however inſupportable to the people. But though the warmth of our zeal and affection for his majeſty, induced us thus liberally to grant thoſe ſupplies, our duty to him, and thoſe we repreſent, will not permit us to conceal from his majeſty, or the public, the real ſtate and condition of this kingdom, which we ſhall lay before his majeſty, with all humility, and caſt ourſelves at his majeſty's feet, to implore his royal protection againſt his miniſters. That the expence of the preſent military eſtabliſhment amounts, in two years, to the ſum of nine hundred and eighty thouſand three hundred and fifty five pounds nineteen ſhillings. The civil eſtabliſhment to two hundred and forty two thouſand, nine hundred and fifty ſix pounds, ten ſhillings, and nine pence; to which muſt be added, at the moſt moderate computation, three hundred thouſand pounds, for the extraordinary and contingent expences of government: That theſe ſums, added together amount to the ſum of one million, five hundred and twenty three thouſand, three hundred and twelve pounds, nine ſhillings, and nine pence. That to anſwer this expence, the whole revenue of the kingdom, the additional, as well as hereditary duties, excluſive of the loan duties, which are but barely ſufficient to pay the intereſt of ſix hundred and fifty thouſand pounds, the preſent national debt, amount to the ſum of one million, two hundred and nine thouſand, and ſixty four pounds, at a medium for fourteen years; ſo that the expence of the nation for theſe two years, muſt exceed its whole revenue in a ſum of three hundred and fourteen thouſand, two hundred and forty-eight pounds, nine ſhillings, and nine pence; which deficiency being added to the national debt, muſt leave this kingdom, at the next meeting of parliament, near one million in debt. That the higheſt eſtabliſhments we ever had in time of peace in this kingdom, were thoſe in the two years ending in March, 1755; and yet the preſent eſtabliſhments exceed them in the ſum of two hundred and eighty-three thouſand and twenty-eight pounds, nine ſhillings, and nine pence. That during the late expenſive war, the eſtabliſhments amounted, at a medium, only to the ſum of one million, one hundred and twenty five thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety pounds, for two years; ſo that the preſent eſtabliſhments in the time of peace, exceed the eſtabliſhments in the laſt war, in the ſum of ninety ſeven thouſand five hundred and twenty-two pounds, nine ſhillings, and nine pence. That we have already contracted a new debt of one hundred thouſand pounds, though we expected to have diſcharged part of the old. That the imports, exports, and home conſumptions of this kingdom are already taxed, to the utmoſt they can bear. That any addition to theſe taxes, inſtead of increaſing, muſt leſſen the revenue. That nothing now remains to be taxed but our lands, which are already loaded with quit rents, crown rents, compoſition rents, and hearth money. That if the preſent eſtabliſhments are to be continued, the debt of the nation muſt conſtantly increaſe, and in the end prove the utter ruin of the kingdom. That ſuch is the true, but melancholy ſtate of this country, which nothing but his majeſty's moſt gracious declarations, ſignified to us by his excellency the lord lieutenant, could have given us confidence to have laid before him, and which we do, that his majeſty may judge how far his moſt benevolent intentions have been purſued. That we preſume not to point out any particular method of redreſs; fully perſuaded as we are, that when his majeſty ſhall have been thus fully informed of our real circumſtan-

ſtances, his wiſdom, his juſtice, his humanity, will not permit the utter ruin of a dutiful, a loyal, an affectionate people."]——And what ought to ſurprize you, it paſſed in the negative.

To add to our other misfortunes, we are now informed, that ——— ——— has obtained a penſion of 3000 l. on this eſtabliſhment. Thus are thoſe in power to be rewarded from the Hibernian magazine; and while, from a plea of poverty and inability, we are prevented from diſtributing proper nutriment and ſupport to our own artizans, manufacturers, agriculture, inland navigation, &c. &c. we are compelled to be the neceſſary, though indirect, inſtruments of danger to the glorious B——h conſtitution. We now hear there is to be an addreſs from the commons, complementary of our late glorious and adequate peace; and likewiſe a vote to condemn the North Briton, No. 45. The mandate is iſſued for theſe great purpoſes; and ſuch is the ſervile ſtate of us here, ariſing from places, penſions, &c. that we are perſuaded both will be complied with."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, December 31.

THE following joint addreſs of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens and burgeſſes of Ireland, in parliament aſſembled, has been preſented to his majeſty: Which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty,

The humble addreſs of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens and burgeſſes, in parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the commons of Ireland, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to renew our unfeigned profeſſions of the moſt zealous and affectionate attachment to your majeſty's royal perſon and government, which we have been upon all occaſions, forward to expreſs, and we truſt, have manifeſted by our conduct.

We now think ourſelves, in a very particular manner, called upon, to make the moſt ſolemn and public declarations of our inviolable duty and attachment to your majeſty, when the moſt infamous and flagitious libels have been publiſhed and circulated through your kingdoms; filled with the groſſeſt inſults to your majeſty's ſacred perſon and royal authority; violating every rule of decency, order and government: and tending to ſtir up, through all ranks of your majeſty's ſubjects, a ſpirit of diſcontent, and of diſobedience to their prince, the laws, and the conſtitution.

As theſe audacious and outrageous attempts have been deemed fitting objects for the juſt and exemplary cenſure of the legiſlature of Great Britain; we think it cannot be unſeaſonable, and we hope it will not be unacceptable to your majeſty, that we alſo expreſs our utter deteſtation and abhorrence of ſuch inſolent and wicked practices.

And we beg leave, at the ſame time, humbly to aſſure your majeſty, that theſe ſentiments proceed, not only from thoſe principles of duty, by which we are bound as ſubjects, but from the moſt cordial affection and reverence for thoſe reſpectable and amiable virtues, which are the objects of the love and admiration of all your people.

We therefore intreat your majeſty graciouſly to receive theſe declarations from us; that we are fully ſenſible of the many and great bleſſings we enjoy under your majeſty's mild and auſpicious reign; that we are truly thankful to your majeſty for the honourable and advantageous peace which your majeſty, through your great wiſdom, and paternal concern for your ſubjects, hath happily concluded for the benefit of your kingdoms; that it is our firm and unalterable reſolution to ſupport the dignity and authority of your majeſty's government, whereſoever our influence can extend, againſt all who ſhall preſume to diſturb it; and that it is our moſt ſincere and ardent wiſh, that your majeſty may reign through a long courſe of years, bleſſed with the increaſe of every public and domeſtick felicity, and ſupported by the unanimous voice of all your ſubjects.

To us, who by our ſituation, muſt be deprived of your majeſty's immediate influence, it is of the utmoſt conſequence, that your majeſty's royal power ſhould be delegated to perſons ſenſible of the importance of that high truſt, and by their capacity, probity, and moderation, fitted for the execution of it. And we cannot omit this occaſion of aſſuring your majeſty, that the rights and dignity of

the crown can never be more faithfully maintained, nor more honourably supported, nor the adminiſtration of your majeſty's government carried on upon principles more agreeable to the conſtitution, nor in a manner more intirely acceptable and ſatisfactory to the people, than by the earl of Northumberland.

An Account of the Mutiny at Quebec *the* 18*th of* September *laſt, received from an Officer of that garriſon,* *(See before p.* 617.*)*

ON the 18th of Sept. in conſequence of orders received from the commander in chief in America, gen. Murray gave out orders to ſtop four pence ſterling for each ration of proviſions to be iſſued to the troops under his command, the 15th, 27th and 2d battalion of the 60th regiment.

This order being made known to the ſoldiers, that very evening, immediately after roll calling, they aſſembled to a man, but without arms, and paraded before the governor's houſe. Before they ſaw him, ſome of the Engliſh merchants having the boldneſs to reproach them for this behaviour, they began to pelt them with ſtones; ſome officers interfered and drew their ſwords, on which the ſoldiers ran in a tumultuous manner to their barracks, took their arms, and marched in good order, with drums beating, towards St. John's gate.

They were met by the governor, who in the beginning of the tumult, had in vain endeavoured to aſſemble the piquets. He came then from viſiting the guards, and was attended only by a few officers and ſerjeants, with whoſe aſſiſtance he oppoſed their going any further. Enraged at this ſtop, ſome of the mutineers fired their pieces, but happily no miſchief was done. Notwithſtanding the repeated inſtances of the governor, they would not hear him, but loudly declared their reſolution to march to New York, with two pieces of cannon, and lay their arms at general Amherſt's feet; profeſſing at the ſame time they had no pique at him or their officers, whom they loved and eſteemed, but that it was impoſſible for them to live without their proviſions.

All the officers of the garriſon had now joined the governor, and the town major, lieut. Mills of the 49th regiment, had prudently, with the few men that ſtaid with him, ſhut the gates: Though the ſoldiers appeared mad with rage not one man being drunk, and had already ſtruck ſeveral officers, yet the governor ſucceeded ſo far as to keep them together and by that means, in all probability, prevented the town from being plundered, to which the darkneſs of the night was at that hour but too favourable.

By the urgent ſollicitation of the officers, who exerted themſelves to the utmoſt on this occaſion, the ſoldiers were at laſt prevailed on to march to the grand parade, where the governor addreſſed them file by file, and did all he could to appeaſe them, but in vain. They obſtinately perſiſted, that they would not ſubmit to the ſtoppage of proviſions, but ſtill made proteſtations of loyalty and perſonal regard to their officers; and when the governor ordered them to march to their barracks, and behave as ſoldiers ought, till their grievances were laid before the commander in chief, they obeyed, repeating their declaration, that they would not ſerve without proviſions. The remainder of the night all remained quiet.

Next day the guards mounted in good order, as uſual. Gen. Murray called together the commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, to whom he repreſented the neceſſity of reducing the ſoldiers to obedience, or periſhing in the attempt. This garriſon being the ſtrongeſt in America, ſhould theſe mutineers obtain their deſire, their example would be followed by all the troops throughout America, and an univerſal revolt from order would be the conſequence. Their ſituation therefore required their utmoſt exertion, and the moſt vigorous meaſures were neceſſary for the ſervice of their country.

It was agreed that mild methods ſhould be tried; and that day and the next were ſpent by the officers, in uſing all manner of perſuaſions, to induce the ſoldiers to ſubmit to the order, but with ſmall ſucceſs. On the afternoon of the 20th, the governor harangued each battalion in the ſtrongeſt and moſt affecting manner, which ſeemed to have ſome effect. He then ordered the garriſon to be under arms next day at ten o'clock on the grand parade.

When they were aſſembled, the governor himſelf read the articles of war, and after painting to them in the ſtrongeſt terms the enormity of their crime, he declared his fixed reſolution, with the aſſiſtance of the officers, to oblige them to ſubmit, or to periſh in the attempt.

He then went to the head of Amherſt's grenadiers, determined to put to death the firſt man that refuſed to obey. He commanded them, in ſign of compliance with orders, to march betwixt two royal colours, planted for that purpoſe. They did ſo, and returned with chearfulneſs to their duty, expreſſing ſorrow for their paſt behaviour; and all the reſt followed their example. The general then declared they had recovered their character as good ſoldiers, and reſtored the battalions to their colours.

Their behaviour ſince has been ſuch as it was ever before this affair, deſerving of the higheſt praiſe, and ſuch as gives reaſon to all who know them, to wiſh that no indulgence (if ſo neceſſary an article as proviſions to ſoldiers in America muſt be called ſo) may be taken away from the troops who have deſerved ſo well as they have done of their country.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

London, Dec. 31, 1763.

I HAVE often wondered, that ſince the ſigning of the definitive treaty, ſo little attention has been paid to the caſe of the Canada bills, the payment of which are, ſo faithfully promiſed in the ſaid treaty. It is with great pleaſure I ſee, by an advertiſement in the papers, that a meeting of thoſe concerned is fixed for next Wedneſday.

The affair is of much greater conſequence than is generally conceived; and as but few know what theſe Canada bills are, I do not think it will be diſagreeable to the majority of your readers, to meet here with an explanation of what they are.

Canada in the poſſeſſion of the French, was undoubtedly an annual loſs to the government, although the trade of that country was very profitable to individuals and to the kingdom in general.

The method the French government took to pay to the ſubjects of Canada, the ballance due to them, was by giving them either bills of exchange on the royal treaſure in old France, or what they call ordonnances, of which the following is the form.

20 Sols.—COLONIES 1757.

Dépenſes générales,

No. 44195.

Il ſera tenu compte par le Roi, au mois d'octobre prochain, de la ſomme de vingt ſols, valeur en la ſoumiſſion du Treſorier reſtee, au bureau du controle.

A Quebec, le premier Juin, 1757.

BIGOT.

Theſe bills were given from 1000 livres to ſeven pence half-penny, and were preferred by the inhabitants to current coin and anſwered all the purpoſes. In the month of October of every year, every one was at liberty to bring theſe ordonnances to the intendant's office, and had a right to demand bills of exchange on Old France in payment. This right gave the paper currency even a preference over ready caſh, for the government would not take caſh for bills of exchange.

Although the inhabitants might have brought all their ordonnances to the year 1759 for payment, yet their being as current and more uſeful than caſh, conſiderable quantities always remained in the country, and, as a proof, I have at this time in my hands ſome of theſe ordonnances of the year 1729.

In the year 1759, the intendant and others concerned in the government of Canada, iſſued out out very conſiderable quantities of bills of exchange, which they pretend was for the uſe of the government; but as the French court charge them with male-adminiſtration, this point is in diſpute. However the poor Canadians, who knew that Bigot, who ſigned theſe bills, had full powers from the court of France ſo to do, took them as uſual, and in general have paid the full value for them. It is generally thought, that Bigot, Cadet, and others, have greatly cheated the French government, and 'tis probable it is ſo, as by the late ſentence pronounced at Paris, they are condemned to be baniſhed and are mulcted ten millions of livres and upwards. But if the French king has been cheated and impoſed upon by the perſons in whom he repoſed confidence is that a reaſon why he ſhould cheat his ſubjects or if by his arbitrary power, he can uſe them as he pleaſes, it is no reaſon why he ſhould exerciſe that authority over the ſubjects of Great Britain.

It is an acknowledged fact, that the trade of Canada cannot ſubſiſt, unleſs theſe bills are paid; the war with the Indions renders them abſolutely incapable of making returns for the goods they are yearly obliged to import from England, and unleſs they have money, it will abſolutely be impoſſible for them to carry on the trade: And that colony, which with proper care, would be of infinite ſervice to England, from the immenſe quantities of woollen manufactures that it might conſume, will become a burthen

if

if the payment of theſe bills are neglected.

The French court may plead, that they are not yet in a ſituation to pay them, and very likely are not, but let them fix an epocha for their payment, and let them bear an intereſt from a certain fixed time; then they will be negotiable on the exchange of London, Paris, and Amſterdam, and the proprietors may either obtain credit on them, or ſell them outright at a moderate loſs. At preſent they are of no fixed value; and although I have orders for a large cargo of woollens for ſpring, and a depoſite of 300,000l. of them for my ſecurity, I dare not venture to ſend any thing.

It is ſaid there is upwards of two millions and an half ſterling of this paper unpaid.

Your, &c.

MERCATOR.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

THE following calculation of the Solar eclipſe, on April 1, 1764, from the correct aſtronomical tables in the Royal Aſtronomer and Navigator, by an able and eminent aſtronomer, as well as divine (the hon. and rev. Dr. S. C. D. D.) is a correction of moſt of the calculations of the ſame eclipſe publiſhed in the Lady's and Gentleman's Diaries, &c.

ECLIPSE *of the* SUN, April 1, 1764.

CALCULATION.

	h.	m.	ſ.
Viſible motion of the moon from the ſun in 90 degrees	0	29	33
Scruples of incidence	0	31	0
——— Emerſion	0	1	10
Time of incidence	1	28	51
——— Repletion	1	34	26
Semidiameter of the Annulus	0	3	27

April 1, 1764, *at* Greenwich *Obſervatory.*

SUN ECLIPSED, *apparent time.*

	h.	m.	ſ.
Beginning before noon	9	2	58
Immerſion	10	28	22
Greateſt obſcuration	10	31	49
Emerſion	10	35	10
End, after noon	12	6	15

Digits eclipſed, 11 dig. 32 min.

Angle of direction with parallel of latitude, 39 deg. 48 min.

*** The center of the moon's ſhadow paſſes near Canterbury, if Dr. Halley's obſervations of the moon's parallax, in a former ſolar eclipſe, 1715, can be relied on; from which obſervation that great aſtronomer deduced the lunar parallaxes, as preferable to thoſe deduced from the obſervations of Mayer and others.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

I Write this for the benefit of all piſtol duellers, that if the ball reſts beyond the reach of the finger, it is not good to pother or poke with inſtruments for it, nor to make inciſion to ſearch for it, becauſe lead was never found offenſive to the human fleſh, whereſoever lodged: As to extraneous bodies, the ball may drive in with it, they are diſcharged at dreſſing times of themſelves, tho' ſlowly, yet without danger, but the diſcharge of the ball muſt be entirely ſubmitted to nature's own time, which ſhe will ſafely diſpoſe of, and without raiſing terrible ſymptoms, as frequently ſucceed after officious attempts; for the method to overcome nature, is by ſubmiſſion, and condeſcenſion to obſerve her ways, which has frequently ſucceeded with me (thank God) in many and very bad gunſhot wounds, eaſily and quickly cured, to the ſurprize of the byſtanders, without tenting or doſſiling and pledgeting, as if a man was ſtuffing a ſaddle pannel inſtead of applying a large ſoft pledget of tow; big enough to overreach the wound an inch at leaſt all round, only ſpread thin with common yellow digeſtive. This ſuperficial dreſſing has cured many a common ſoldier, and I doubt not but the ſame would cure a general as well as a private man.

Your's, T B

I

Sentiments on Infidelity, concluded, from p. 465.

WHAT has the infidel's immortal Bolingbroke advanced? He alſo has weighed the ſtrength of man's reaſon in the uncertain ſcale of preſumption and raſh conjecture: But had he been an honeſt deiſt, he would have explored the weakneſs of this reaſon in its corrupt ſtate, and not partially viewed it in the hands of the Almighty: He would not have ſo much conſidered the *poſſibility* of its perfection, as the abſolute neceſſity it laboured under of having the divine will more fully revealed, to rouſe it from that idolatrous lethargy in which it was enſlaved. If he looked on reaſon

ſon as the great principle of action in man, and eſſential to his very being, he ſhould have conſidered alſo how ſmall a portion of light any man's reaſon has that he can properly call it's own. For, (according to Law in his Caſe of Reaſon) as we derive our nature from our parents, ſo that which we generally call *natural knowledge*, or the *light of nature*, is a knowledge and light, that is made natural to us by the ſame authority, which makes a certain language, certain cuſtoms, and modes of behaviour, natural. "Nothing, in this caſe ſeems to be our own, but a bare *capacity* to be inſtructed, or a nature fitted for any impreſſions; as capable of vice, as virtue: and as liable to be made an Hottentot, by being born amongſt Hottentots, as to be made a Chriſtian, by being born among Chriſtians. So that our *moral* and *religious* knowledge is not to be imputed to the *internal* light of our own reaſon and nature, but to the happineſs of having been born among reaſonable beings, who have made a ſenſe of religion and morality as natural to our minds, as articulate language is to our tongues."

We allow, ſays Stackhouſe, that there is a moral diſtinction between *good* and *evil*, *right* and *wrong*, founded in the nature of things; but then we affirm, that this is not from a philoſophical contemplation of the *fitneſs* of the one, and the *unfitneſs* of the other, that we prefer virtue to vice; but from the inſtruction of thoſe who had the care of our education, and the formation of our judgments from infancy. When we arrive at the age of more maturity indeed, and happen to have a genius fitted for philoſophical enquiries, we may then reduce proofs, that will eſtabliſh our notions of ſuch a *moral diſtinction*; but theſe we muſt allow, are an *after-knowledge*, not common to men, but accidental confirmations of that ſenſe of religion and morality, which, more or leſs, was fixed in us by the inſtitution and authority of thoſe, among whom we had the good fortune to live. Now if this be the true ſtate of reaſon, as it is originally in us; if this be all the light that we have from our own nature, viz. a bare capacity of receiving good or bad impreſſions, right or wrong opinions, according to the particular country we chance to be born in; if we are nothing without the aſſiſtance of men; nay if we are fooliſh and helpleſs animals, ſtill education, and experience have revealed unto us the wiſdom and knowledge of other men; then are we but weakly qualified to aſſert and maintain the *abſolute perfection* of human reaſon, in oppoſition to the neceſſity and advantage of *divine revelation*.

God moſt certainly created our reaſon perfect to that degree which he deſigned for its extent and ſphere of action: But why was it inconſiſtent with his nature to limit this reaſon: or in other words, that he would not but endow it with ſufficient ſtrength or ability to inveſtigate his will, and to become, a perfect and unerring guide, both for the inſtruction of men's minds, and the direction of their lives: Becauſe, ſays the deiſt, a perfect creator would then have made an imperfect work, which is a groſs inconſiſtency. What reaſoning this! With the ſame acuteneſs may he argue, that God muſt, conſiſtently with his own nature, have endowed man's reaſon, with ſufficient ſtrength to ſee into futurity, without the help of a revelation, or an immediate divine impreſſion on the mind; and becauſe he did not, therefore man's reaſon is imperfect. Therefore, that ſuch, could come, from the forming hand of a perfect creator, is inconſiſtent and impoſſible; weak ſophiſtry!

Had it pleaſed the almighty he could, without doubt, have inſtilled into man a moral and religious knowledge and by a kind of ſtanding inſpiration have directed his will to the performance of every thing that was agreeable to the divine nature; and Adam might have been under no neceſſity of applying to the works of the creation, and ſaying, as Milton deſcribes him,

"Tell me how I may know him,
how adore, [move, and live,
From whom I have, that thus I
And feel that I am happier than I
know."

But as he that planted the ear, and he that formed the eye, could have at any time acceſs to them; and he that teacheth man knowledge, could impreſs whatever ideas, excite whetever thoughts, he thought fit; as it is hardly to be imagined that God would create reaſonable creatures on purpoſe to know and ſerve him and reveal himſelf no farther than by his works; moreover, as the almighty made man to be in ſubjection to him, and therefore might limit, conſiſtently

tently with his design, his understanding, and make it, in all respects, subservient to his, the divine will, it seems most agreeable to the ends of providence, and our nature that our wisdom soars not above the skies, nor our minds be able to pry into the *Arcana Dei*, those mysteries of God, which he has reserved to himself. That we have capacities to comprehend the revealed will of God, to receive and retain his commandments in our hearts; and reason sufficient to demonstrate to us, the absurdity and danger of not acting accordingly.—This seems to me, sir, the very end for which our reason was given us: not arbitrarily to ascertain of ourselves, what *must* be the attributes of God, nor from thence to draw conclusions, what adoration, what behaviour, what actions must be consistent; but to direct us to the attainment of eternal happiness according to the revealed will of our creator; to judge of our lives, whether they be conformable or not; to shew us the extatic scene on one hand, and to convince us of the horrible pit of destruction, on the other.——Was I inclined to enter deeper into this subject, I could produce arguments tending to prove, that if our reason had been so created as to stand in need of no divine revelation, it must act by *force* or *impulse*; and that, consequently, *free will*, which partly makes a good work acceptable to God, could not exert itself:——but to proceed.

I have often remarked, sir, that men of the greatest character in the literary world have sometimes employed their pens very inconsistently, and very unworthy their other writings: Generally on controversial points, when they produce arguments so very light, so very puerile, let me say, that there wants but the slightest consideration, (to use a modern phrase) to make them contemptible.—Lord Bolingbroke, above mentioned is one that justifies my observation.—In his treatise, on the study of history, he has certainly used one of the weakest weapons against revealed religion; and of all the arguments, I ever heard or read, has brought one the most inconclusive:—'tis his producing, I mean, some errors, as he imagined, in regard to the chronology of the bible, with a view to invalidate the sacred records. Now granting (but not in earnest) that some such errors are to be discovered, which, from the distance of time, the various copies, the negligence of transcribers, the nature of figures (which will not admit, like writings, from their sense, of rectifying a mistake) it is almost a miracle if there cannot, does this, in any degree, prove, that the *subject matter* is not true? Does a dispute, whether the battles of Alexander, Cæsar, or Darius were fought in this or that Olympiad, or if Historians through negligence, or Commentators through ignorance of antient chronological characters, record them at different periods; does this, by any means, evince that they were never fought!—This weak attack of his lordship, is, I think, a tacit proof, that chronology was the only article, he could attack in the Bible: Otherwise, why did he not exercise his masterly pen against the historical part, as it was quite entisseal to the subject then in hand?—Why did he not to render scripture history of no account, confute any one circumstance there recorded?—Why did he not anticipate, disprove or postpone the completion of any one of the prophecies? Or, at least, substitute, in the room of the Messiah, some other person, in whom they were fulfilled?—Why did he not prove the celestial mission of our blessed Saviour, his miracles, and the apostles cruel deaths, in defence of the truth, to be groundless or fictitious?—Why?—because these are facts graven in indelible characters; whose monument towers through the vast expanse, and stands faster than the mountains:—Facts which not all the powers of hell can withstand, much less the sophistry of man refute.—This, sir, is that external evidence of revelation; that fatal rock, I before observed, on which every infidel, every deist is lost: At this unbelief staggers, doubt inclines, and faith triumphs.

Why, therefore, will men bewilder themselve longer in the labyrinths of metaphysicks! Why will they not confine their enquiries within sober bounds; and be content with that wisdom, that only true and solid wisdom, which must and will result from an honest search into those facts, that are the standards of revealed religion! It is a general, but a very weighty observation, that no historical facts are better attested, than those of the Old and New Testament: If so, and as authenticated history is adjudged a standing evidence of truth, is it not surprising, is it not madness that men will disregard all this, and

adopt their own vague opinions?——— View the external evidence of revelation, and the redemption of mankind but in groſs:—The whole world become almoſt idolatrous: the neceſſity for God's interfering; a redeemer promiſed; numberleſs types and prophecies to unfold this great truth, and characterize the Meſſiah; at the fulneſs of time, Joſephus and all his nation allow, that an extraordinary perſon appeared, mighty in word and deed; to convince the world he was the promiſed ſeed, view the unqueſtionable miracles he performed, and undeniable teſtimony, a multitude of martyrs, his followers, gave of his divinity: Can an honeſt deiſt reconcile all this without anxiety or compunction of heart? No ſurely: Nor can the wiſdom of the whole world ſurmount theſe difficulties, nor the cunning craftineſs of men withſtand their force, and obſtruct conviction.

The nature of your work bids me conclude; and indeed, ſir, I did not intend to have been thus prolix:—My deſign, at firſt was to give you a few ſentiments, on the weight of the external evidence of revelation; but the ſubject led me inſenſibly on, and induced me to touch on ſome particulars, that, I am ſatisfied, would better become an older pen:— I hope however my intention will atone for this, and excuſe my redundancy of ſtile, and incoherency of thought; and that time and experience will make you, and the world, a more acceptable preſent.

I am your obliged reader,
Broad-Chalk, near Salisbury. H.
Nov. 10, 1763.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

Abiit, exceſſit, evaſit, erupit. Cicero.
And will he not come again?
He's gone, he's gone, and we caſt away moan. Ophelia.

SIR,

IT is amazing to ſee how differently different people are affected by Mr. Wilkes's going to the Hotel de Saxe, in Paris. Some cry they are glad the villain is gone! Some lament the abſence of the defender of liberty, as if we ſhould be all ſlaves till he returns. I heard ſome gentlemen debating the other day, whether he would be expelled a certain political club in his abſence; and one of them roared out, "The devil burn me, but they will certainly kick him out whether he is *preſent or not.*" Another gentleman obſerved, if they ſhould expel him, they would not follow the example of the beef-ſtake club, which ſuffers a member, ſays he, to continue in the ſociety, though every individual looks upon him as a ſpy, an informer, a betrayer of their private converſation.

A certain perſon noble by birth, as I am informed, has laid aſide all fear of a duel ever ſince Wilkes left George-ſtreet, though he has been a pupil of Martin's in the ſcience of defence. The bawdy commentator fainted away when he heard of Wilkes's arrival at Calais; but they give different accounts of the cauſe—ſome ſay it aroſe from his apprehenſions that if the author of the Eſſay on woman could not be come at, the proſecution muſt run againſt the publiſher; others ſay he is afraid, as he can no longer be inſtrumental in ſending Wilkes to the devil, as an informer, he ſhall have no chance of going to heaven himſelf in lawn ſleeves.

People differ as much about the motive for his leaving England. Some look upon it that Dun's countryman, captain Forbes, in the French ſervice, has invited him again to the field, and go he would, ſay they, if he was as full of holes as a cullender; but ſhould he be a very cullender he would ſtill hold the ſecrets of private converſation. Others gone among the French engineers to think him more prudent, and ſay he is practiſe the art of hitting a mark with a piſtol bullet, that he may be upon an equal footing with his countrymen when he is called forth next into Hyde-Park. Many ſuppoſe he is gone to the iſland of Calypſo, to enquire of prince Charles, who are friends to our monarch upon the throne, and wiſh well to our happy conſtitution! And there are not wanting perſons who aſſert that he went to conſult Alexander Murray upon ſome points relative to privilege of parliament and the power of the houſe of commons. Many will have it, that his health required a warmer climate; but theſe are contradicted by an equal number, who ſay, to their knowledge, this country was much too hot for him before he left it. There are people ſtrange enough to think, he has abandoned his own country, as he looks upon it to be inhabited by ſlaves; and, indeed, I have converſed with people not ſo far gone as Mr. Dun, or the incurable black of Beth-

lem, who imagine Mr. Wilkes may enjoy the ſweets of liberty in a more ample manner at Paris, than he might have done in London, if he had ſtayed till the middle of January.

In ſhort Mr. Printer, you will find by this, that in this important matter of Mr. Wilkes's going to ſee his daughter, who is dangerouſly ill at Paris, as in all other matters of equal importance, in law, phyſic and divinity, *Quot homines tot Sententiæ*, the learned differ. For my own part it ſeems ſtrange, that a viſit to his daughter ſhould not appear a ſufficient reaſon for Mr. Wilkes's going ſo long a journey, when there is not a perſon in *Halifax*, or *Sandwich*, that would not go much further for any other man's daughter.

[*St. James's Chron.*] I am, &c. &c.

A Letter to a Friend.

Dear Friend,

YOU and I always thought ourſelves happy in that rural retreat into which fortune had caſt us, even in the moſt harmonious times, and then how exalted a degree of felicity muſt attend our retired ſtate at this period, in compariſon with the tumultuous ſcenes acting in the metropolis of this divided kingdom: And how do the ſacred tyes of friendſhip enhance the glorious proſpect! What a torrent of joy flows into the fountains of my heart, when I meditate on the works of nature! When I, with a peaceful and ſelf-approving conſcience, look up to heaven, and admire the works of the great Creator aud governor of the univerſe, and, aſtoniſhed! adore his tremendous name.—How, and from whence can that interior and inexpreſſible delight ſpring, when we lend a helping hand to the diſtreſſed, and relieve a real object of pity with our bounty? From the Deity himſelf, Charity hath its ſource in the heart, and in that receſs it meets its reward; the hand is no more than a ſervant to the heart, and as ſuch obeys its commands, being impelled by its ſuperior force.—There is no charity in vain glory and oſtentation.—This has often been the topic of our correſpondence, and we have mutually realized it by action.—*Exitus acta probat.*—When I reflect on the many uninterrupted pleaſures and bleſſings we receive from the bounteous hand of Providence, and above all on that ſacred bond of friendſhip which unites our hearts; how greatly do theſe make amends for the narrowneſs of our fortunes, and ſhews that they are more to be valued than the enjoyment of any earthly opulence and power.—How ought theſe indulgences from the ſupreme being, to teach us gratitude and a ſincere thankfulneſs.—Next to the Deity himſelf, we acknowledge and obey our beſt of kings, and ſhould be ever grateful and ſubmiſſive under his excellent government; and ought faithfully to endeavour to render ourſelves obedient to him, to the laws of our country, and worthy members of the community in general, by a ſteady and immoveable adherence to all his juſt commands, a ſtrict obſervance of the equitable inſtitutions of the legiſlative body, and exerciſe ourſelves in every act of religion, virtue and benevolence, that contribute to make a ſubject an ornament to the ſtate, in direct oppoſition to thoſe vipers, who, under a pretence of ſerving their country, ſtrike at the very foundation of our happy conſtitution, in order to ſubvert and bring it to ruin, that they may ſerve their own impious purpoſe in the general wreck.——Such are your infamous libellers (who are generally thoſe of deſperate fortunes, and always the bane of ſociety) who by their invidious arts, contrivances, and worthleſs machinations, alienate the minds of the people (who ever catch at the ſhadow, without regarding the ſubſtance) from their allegiance, poiſon their minds (by infuſing their treacherous maxims) and throw all into confuſion.—How ſhocking an appearance, to behold ſtateſmen and repreſentatives of the people, who ſhould aſſiſt their ſovereign, and guide his ſteps with their counſel (inſtead of uniting and ſerving either king or country) all in a tumult, quarrelling about their own private intereſt, avarice, ambition, and above all, becauſe there are not places and penſions, ſufficient to ſatisfy all their unbridled and voracious appetites: And for theſe reaſons and theſe only, they (like Catiline and his conſpirators) would tear out the bowels of their country to feed their inhuman paſſions.

What muſt the moſt barbarous nations think of us? We that have a native prince reigning over us, a prince endued with every ſocial virtue, either in public or private life; a prince religious, virtuous and merciful, and who in all his actions endeavours to be a father to his people, and to make them happy, a

who after the concluſion of a glorious and advantageous peace (properly cultivated) with every foreign enemy, finds greater enemies in his own immediate ſubjects, theſe libellers and their abettors. Thoſe nations, moſt certainly will aſſign us this motto.—"This people are merciful to the publick enemies of their country, but cruel to themſelves, they crop and deſtroy the bud of peace ere it hath time to bloom."—But, my dear and honoured friend, I ſhall tire your patience with this long epiſtle, and, therefore, you ſhall have the reſult, and the reaſons that drew me into theſe reflections in my next; but before I conclude (according to our plan) I ſhall give you a theſis for your thoughts, from Ovid's epiſtles, and ſhall expect your diſcuſſion thereon, with your promiſed text from Virgil.—That I have choſe from Ovid is, *Quæcunque ex merito ſpes venit, æqua venit.* Your thoughts on this, and your other favours, will be thankfully received by, dear friend,

Your ever ſincere and devoted friend,
Dated at my cottage of Content, L. W.
Nov. 2, 1763.

Recapitulation of the principal Events at the Cloſe of 1762, and in the Year 1763.

Oct. 6, 1762. THE iſland of Manilla, in the Eaſt Indies, taken by the forces of his Britannic majeſty.

15, 1762. The magazine in fort Elizabeth, at Goree, blew up, and did conſiderable damage.

Nov. 29, 1762. His majeſty's ſhip Marlborough foundered in her paſſage from the Havannah to England.

Dec. 3, 1762. The Portugueſe colony of St. Sacrament, in South America, ſurrendered to the Spaniards.

18, 1762. His majeſty's ſhip Temple foundered in her paſſage from the Havannah to England.

Feb. 10, 1763. The definitive treaty of peace ſigned at Paris.

15. The treaty of peace between the courts of Vienna, Dreſden, and Berlin, was ſigned at Hubertſburg.

March 1. The ratifications of the treaty between the courts of Vienna, Dreſden, and Berlin, were exchanged at Hubertſburg.

2. The San Genaro of 64 guns, taken at the Havannah, was loſt near Ramſgate.

10. The ratifications of the definitive treaty between the courts of London, Verſailles, Madrid, and Liſbon, were exchanged at Paris.

20. The peace proclaimed at London.

April 7. The earl of Bute retired from public buſineſs.

May 5. A general thankſgiving for the concluſion of the peace obſerved.

6. Mr. Wilkes, who had been ſeized by a warrant of the ſecretaries of ſtate (on ſuſpicion of being the author of the North-Briton) and ſent to the Tower, ſet at liberty, after a long hearing before lord chief juſtice Pratt.

Aug. 6. The Franks quarter at Smyrna was conſumed by fire.

17. The queen was delivered of prince Frederick.

Oct. 5. The king of Poland, elector of Saxony, died at Dreſden.

Dec. 17. The elector of Saxony, ſon of the late elector, died at Dreſden.

From the Dublin *Gazette.*

A Method to prevent Potatoes from being deſtroyed by Froſt.

IT has been diſcovered by ſome naturaliſts, that fruits penetrated by froſt, ſuch as pears, apples, &c. receive no injury thereby, provided the nitre or froſty particles are extracted, by putting the fruit into cold water when a thaw approaches, and letting it remain there a convenient time, until it is purged, as it were, by degrees, of all the nitrous ſpiculæ, which the air by its activity would agitate with ſuch violence in a thaw, as would lacerate the ſubſtance of the fruit, and reduce it to a ſoft pulp or liquid. The water ſeems in this inſtance as a lixive to ſuck away thoſe minute thorns, by ſlow degrees, and without offending the ſolids of the fruit. This experiment may be extended to roots, and particularly to potatoes. And as we are threatened with a ſevere froſt this winter, the knowledge of this experiment may be the means of preſerving the root, and conſequently the lives of thouſands in this kingdom, where the loſs of that root by froſt, in the year 1740, cauſed the greateſt famine and ſickneſs known in the memory of man; but it would be highly imprudent for thoſe who have a ſtore of potatoes, not to guard them with the utmoſt care from froſt; as it is better to keep off an enemy, than be at the trouble of driving him out.

The Speech of the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, *to his Excellency the Earl of* Northumberland, *Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of* Ireland, *on the 23d of* December, 1763.

May it pleaſe your excellency,

HIS majeſty's faithful commons, who with pleaſure embrace every opportunity of manifeſting their duty and affection towards his majeſty's perſon and government, have commanded me to preſent to your excellency the two bills of ſupply by them granted this ſeſſion of parliament, with a chearfulneſs becoming the moſt dutiful and loyal people to the beſt of kings.

They are perſuaded, from their knowledge of your excellency's candour and juſtice, that his majeſty will be truly informed, that our attachment to his ſacred perſon and royal houſe, and our zeal for the ſupport of his government, have no other bounds than thoſe which the narrow extent of our abilities neceſſarily preſcribe.

The commons humbly preſume, that their loyal and dutiful behaviour will entitle them to the continuance of his majeſty's favour and protection, and they flatter themſelves that through your excellency's judicious and favourable repreſentation of the ſtate of this country, they ſhall not only enjoy the bleſſings, but partake of the advantages of the public tranquility, by the encreaſe of their trade, and encouragement of their manufactures: by which they will be enabled effectually to ſhew their duty to his majeſty, by ſupporting his government with honour.

The commons having ſo fully and ſo recently expreſſed their ſentiments with regard to your excellency's adminiſtration, have nothing to add upon that ſubject, but their moſt ſincere wiſhes (which I have the utmoſt pleaſure in delivering) that your excellency may long continue to preſide over us, for the advancement of his majeſty's ſervice, for your own honour and ſatisfaction, and for the happineſs and proſperity of this kingdom."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bombay.

"WE ſailed from Cudlore, Nov. 12, 1762, and without any thing remarkable arrived at Punto de Galle, a Dutch ſettlement on the iſland of Ceylon, on the 22d. The governor refuſed us entrance to the harbour on account of their being at war with the native Candians; we therefore drew up a proteſt, ſetting forth the ſhip as leaky, want of water, &c. without which it was impoſſible for us to proceed. After five days ſpent in meſſages, they thought proper to ſend us a pilot, and admitted the ſhip into the harbour. I muſt however tell you, the Dutch had ſome reaſon for this behaviour; they are by ſtealth poſſeſſed of the whole ſea coaſt of this valuable iſland, and have been at continual war with the king of Candia, who is king of the iſland, except what the Dutch have. A few days after we got in, capt. Tinker with a ſquadron of his majeſty's ſhips, appeared off; the Dutch immediately ſent an officer out to acquaint captain Tinker, no men of war could be admitted, his orders being to fire on ſuch as preſumed it. On this captain Tinker ſent his lieutenant, with an anſwer, importing, that he would not be the firſt aggreſſor in any rupture, but that his majeſty's ſhips ſhould come within piſtol ſhot of his walls, and if a ſingle ſhot was fired by the Dutch, he would not leave one ſtone on another in Galle. This ſpirited anſwer frightened the Dutch; they altered their tone, and behaved with the greateſt complaiſance. During our ſtay, a Dutch admiral arrived in a ſixty gun ſhip: Mr. Tinker ſent his compliments, deſiring the Dutch to give up the Engliſh ſubjects he might have in his crew; the Dutch admiral ſeeing he could not help himſelf, gave up all he had, which where about twenty, to his great mortification.

Having finiſhed our buſineſs at Galle, we left it the ſeventeenth of December, and arrived at Colombo, the Dutch capital, on the ſame iſland, on the 29th. capt. Tinker's behaviour at Galle having reached here before us, we were treated with all the forced politeneſs poſſible. We ſailed from hence Jan. 10, 1763, and having touched at Anjingo, Cochin, Onore, &c. on the Malabar coaſt; we arrived with a cargo of ſpices and ſugar at this place. The night before we got in, we were very near being taken by ſurprize. Three grabs and five callivats, with about 600 men attempted to board us, under cover of the night, but their noiſe diſcovered them; on which we fired at random among them,

them, who, finding themſelves diſcovered, made off as faſt as they could. Theſe pirates aroſe on the ruin of Angria, and are now more formidable than ever he was. Being full of men they truſt all to boarding in the night by ſurprize; they have taken this laſt year two Portugueze frigates of war that were cruizing for them, five Dutch, one Dane, and three Engliſh country ſhips. From time to time they promiſe not to meddle with the Engliſh, but cannot forbear when they meet an opportunity."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THOUGH your correſpondent's letter ſigned A. Z. is only addreſſed to the faculty, yet as I preſume he would be glad to hear of a remedy from any one elſe, I thought I would venture to inform him, by your means, that one of my family has lately been cured of an almoſt ſimilar complaint, by taking of bark, ſuch as given in intermitting fevers, and taken once in four hours. It was given by an apothecary, who looked on the complaint as partly rheumatick, partly agueiſh. However his medicine ſoon removed it. But the patient ſhould firſt clear his ſtomach by a gentle puke. I hope if he tries it, he will meet with the like ſucceſs, and that I ſhall be informed of it through the channel of your magazine. I am,

Your conſtant reader,

Dec. 27, 1763. I. R.

The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER, *for the Year* 1763, *concluded.*

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

GENERAL Amherſt, commander in chief of the forces in North America, arrived at Falmouth, in the Weaſle ſloop. [Soon after he waited on his majeſty and was graciouſly received.]

SATURDAY, 24.

Mr. Wilkes being pretty well recovered of his wound ſet out for France, where he arrived on the 26th. (See before, p 699.)

TUESDAY, 27.

A Butcher's houſe in St. Giles's was blown down by the wind, and a woman and two children killed.

WEDNESDAY, 28.

Charles Reiley, Mary Robinſon, John Branton and John Jervis; were executed at Tyburn. (See p. 673.)

'Tis computed there are upwards of 15000 French natives, of both ſexes, now employed in the education of our youth, in the ſeveral boarding ſchools and academies, throughout the kingdom.

It appeared by Mr. Blake's report (ſee p. 673.) that the loſs ſuſtained amounts to 3502l. 10s. 7d. occaſioned by the oppoſition of the fiſhmongers (who have alſo ſuſtained great loſs in this trade) the fiſh brought to London having frequently been ſold for leſs than the carriage alone.

The truſtees for managing the ſubſcription opened for the relief of the poor ſufferers by the hail ſtorm in the county of Kent, of the 19th of Auguſt laſt, have publiſhed an account of the benefactions received, and the diſtribution thereof. The total of the loſs was 5,185l. 5s. 8d. Total of the charitable donations 2156l 4s. 3d.

Days appointed for holding the Seſſions of the Peace and Goal-delivery for the County of Middleſex, *for the Year* 1764.

Quarter Seſſion, Jan. Monday 9, at Hick's Hall; Friday 13, at the Old Bailey.

General ſeſſion, Feb. Monday 20, at Hick's Hall; Wedneſday 22, at the Old Bailey.

Quarter ſeſſion, April, Monday 30, at Weſtminſter; adjournment to Tueſday, May 1, at Hick's Hall; Wedneſday 2, at the Old Bailey.

General ſeſſion, June, Tueſday 5, at Hick's Hall; Wedneſday 6. at the Old Bailey.

Quarter ſeſſion July, Monday 23, at Hick's Hall; Wedneſday 25, at the Old Bailey.

General ſeſſion, Sept. Monday 10, at Hick's Hall: Wedneſday 12, at the Old Bailey.

Quarter ſeſſion, Oct. Thurſday 11, at Weſtminſter, adjournment to Monday 15, at Hick's Hall; Wedneſday 17, at the Old Bailey.

General ſeſſion, Dec. Monday 10, at Hick's Hall; Wedneſday 17, at the Old Bailey.

Quarter Seſſions for Surry, *in* 1764.

Tueſday, Jan. 10, at the town Hall, on St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark.

Tueſday, April 10, at Ryegate.

Tueſday, July 10, at Guildford.

Tueſday, Oct. 9, at Kingſton upon Thames.

The charming Kitty Schooner, William Conolly maſter, from St. Kitt's to Senegal, was taken by a Xebeque of Sallee, off the Weſtern Iſles, on the 24th of July laſt, under pretence that Capt Conolly had no Mediterranean paſs, which, as the veſſel was only on the trade from the Weſt-Indies to Guiney was needleſs, ſince thoſe ſhips do not come near

near the Straits. The maſter of the Xebeque beat him cruelly, to force him to confeſs himſelf a Portugueze; and afterwards he was forced, by threats of death, to ſign a certificate, that the Saletine had taken nothing from them, though the veſſel had then been plundered of every thing of value. On the 28th of Auguſt, at noon, they came to anchor at Barbary, where they were again rifled. On the 2d of September the captain was taken out of his bed, where he had been confined by ſickneſs ſome weeks, and he and his crew ſent naked on ſhore to an old caſtle, and then carried to Saffee; where the young prince, being aſſured they were Engliſh, ſuffered them to go to the houſes of the Dutch and Daniſh merchants, where they were well uſed, and from whence Mr. Conolly wrote a very long account to Mr. Popham, our conſul general at Tetuan; but he died the 23d of September, at Saffee, from the cruel treatment he had received.

The Galliot Sophia Margaretta, Weſſels, from Bremen, was robbed in the Channel, by two open boats manned with ten or twelve men, of ſeveral pieces of linen, &c. &c. of which the ſaid Weſſels has made proteſt and affidavits.

One Maunder, a labourer in Plymouth yard, has cruelly murdered Mr. Crouch, ſignal maker at the Tower there, and is in cuſtody for the horrid fact.

At a meeting of the juſtices, &c. of the county of Renfrew, in Scotland, ſir James Maxwell, preſes, to take into conſideration the reſolutions of ſome counties, to receive as payment no paper currency but that of Edinburgh Bank, they reſolved, that paper money was advantageous; that limiting it to the bank of Edinburgh was creating a dangerous monopoly; that other bank companies in Scotland appear to be as well eſtabliſhed; that the clauſe in the bank of Edinburgh's notes, by which payment may be deferred ſix months after a demand, is the cauſe of the ſcarcity of coin, and the high exchange between England and Scotland; that theſe clauſes have occaſioned many dilatory and evaſive payments; that if theſe notes were always, when deſired, to be paid in coin, the circulation of paper would be kept in proper rounds: And that, therefore, an application ſhould be made to parliament for an act for that purpoſe.

The ſame reſolutions have been taken by the county of Dumfries.

Edinburgh, Dec. 3. The amount of linen cloth ſtamped for ſale in Scotland, from 1ſt November, 1762, to 1ſt November, 1763, is 12,199,656 yards, which exceeds that of the preceding year, by 1,096,419 yards. The increaſe in value is 7,347 l. 15s. 8d

On Tueſday the 27th ult. at night, lord Rothes's houſe at Leſley, one of the largeſt and beſt in Scotland, was burnt down by accidental fire. The loſs to the family is very great, as none of the furniture is ſaved. It was an ancient building, very large and ſpacious, and built of old at the expence of the public.

From the Votes of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland.

Jovis, 17 Die Novembris.

"A petition of the right Hon. Thomas, lord Baron of Longford, was preſented to the houſe and read; ſetting forth, that the petitioner humbly apprehends, that the great object of attention, recommended by our gracious ſovereign from the throne, is the improvement of our country, trade and manufactures. That the petitioner humbly apprehends, that the erecting or enlarging of towns, and providing comfortable habitations, and eſtabliſhing conveniencies of all kinds, for the carrying on of manufactories and ſupplying the inhabitants of ſuch towns with bread, in the cheapeſt and beſt manner, will prove a great encouragement to agriculture, in the inward parts of this kingdom. The petitioner humbly ſubmits to the conſideration of this honourable houſe, whether the erecting magazines for corn, is not the beſt ſecurity againſt the conſequences of dearth, and a juſt inducement to people to ſettle in thoſe parts where they have the greateſt probability of being ſupported in the beſt and cheapeſt manner: The petitioner therefore thinks it his duty to inform this honourable houſe, that he has erected at a large expence, a market houſe and granary in the county town of Longford, almoſt in the center of Ireland and in the moſt arable and improvable part of this kingdom, which granary is capable of containing eight thouſand barrels of wheat, with every neceſſary for preſerving the ſame. That the petitioner being deſirous of making the ſame of as much public utility as poſſible, humbly offers the ſaid granary for public uſe, under ſuch regulations as this honourable houſe ſhall pleaſe to direct, humbly propoſing, that ſecurity be given for whatever ſum this houſe is pleaſed to grant, that the ſame ſhall be immediately applied for the purchaſing a proportionable quantity of wheat, to be ſtored up as a relief againſt dearth or monopoly, and to be ſold out whenever the middle price of wheat ſhall amount to 20s. the barrel, in any quantity not exceeding one hundred barrels, every market day, and to uphold the ſame for any number of years this honourable houſe ſhall appoint and at the expiration of the term, to pay over the ſaid ſum or a proportionable quantity of corn to whoever ſhall erect the next beſt and moſt uſeful magazine, and praying aſſiſtance.

It was referred to a committee.

Veneris, 18 Die Novembris, 1763.

Mr. Henry reported from the committee, to whom the petition of the right honourable Thomas, lord baron of Longford was referred, the reſolutions which the committee had

had directed him to report to the houſe, which he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, where the ſame were read, and agreed to by the houſe, and are as follow:

Reſolved, that it appears to this committee, from the plans laid before them, and atteſted by ſeveral members of that houſe of parliament, that have viewed the building, that the fabric exceeds any thing of the kind that they ever knew to be erected in this kingdom, and has been executed at a large expence, and will fully anſwer the purpoſes propoſed.

Reſolved, that it appears to this committee, that ſuch a granary will be a great encouragement to agriculture in the inward and moſt arable part of this kingdom, and is likely to prove a great relief againſt dearth, or monopoly of corn, and a great inducement for manufacturers to ſettle in thoſe parts of the kingdom.

Reſolved, that it appears to this committee, that ſuch a magazine of corn will prove of extenſive utility.

Reſolved, That it appears to this committee, that the granting a ſum ſufficient for purchaſing ſix thouſand barrels of wheat, under the regulations propoſed by the petitioner, is a probable means of eſtabliſhing the ſame.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the petitioner has fully proved the allegations of the petition, and deſerves the aſſiſtance of parliament.

Ordered, That the ſaid report do lay on the table, to be peruſed by the members.

Martis, 20 *Die Decembris*, 1763.

A motion being made and the queſtion propoſed, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, &c.

A debate ariſing thereon;

A motion was made, and the queſtion put, that the conſideration of that matter be adjourned until the firſt monday after the Chriſtmas receſs.

It paſſed in the negative.

A motion was made, and the queſtion being put, that an amendment be made to the ſaid motion for an addreſs, by inſerting after the word conſtitution, the words, "And at the ſame time to expreſs our general ſatisfaction and joy at ſeeing the principles of liberty vindicated and maintained, and the rights of the ſubject protected from the invaſion of power, by the juſt determination and ſpirited conduct of one of his majeſty's judges and of an Engliſh jury."

It paſſed in the negative.

A motion was made and the queſtion being put, That the following words be expunged out of the ſaid motion for an addreſs, viz. "That we are truly thankful to his majeſty for the honourable and advantageous peace which his majeſty, through his great wiſdom and paternal concern for his ſubjects, hath happily concluded for the benefit of his kingdoms;"

It paſſed in the negative.

Then the propoſed queſtion for an addreſs, being put, it paſſed in the affirmative.

Boſton, in New England, Oct. 29. Here has been a project on foot, a charter from our government procured, and large and handſome ſums ſubſcribed by many gentlemen here, to ſend miſſionaries to propagate chriſtian knowledge among the Indian nations on our borders. It was thought we could not better ſhew our thankfulneſs to God for his great favours to us in the courſe of the late war, wherein ſuch large acquiſitions were made to our king's dominions, &c. than by carrying the goſpel to the ignorant inhabitants of theſe parts, and no better way to make them good ſubjects to our king, and good neighbours to us; and that this is the moſt favourable time to carry on ſuch a deſign. Miſſionaries were got who went among the Indians into their country, and were well received by them, and they ſent ſome of their people among us to ſee our way of worſhip. The miſſionaries were learning their languages, and great numbers here were forward to promote ſo good a work, when all at once we heard from your ſide, that by the intereſt of ſome great ones of the church of England, our ſaid charter was diſapproved of, and made void by an order from thence, and we cannot proceed in it. It ſeems ſtrange to many here, that the ſociety with you, will do nothing themſelves towards propagating the Goſpel among the Indians, nor ſuffer others who are inclined to do it, only becauſe they are not of their communion; and at the ſame time their miſſionaries are kept and maintained at a great charge in our beſt ſettled and moſt populous towns.

Boſton, Nov. 7. We hear from Marlborough, that on the 4th inſtant died there, in the 94th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Hapgood. His poſterity were very numerous, viz.

9	Children,
92	Grand-children,
208	Great-Grand-children,
4	Great-Great-Grand-children,
313	in the whole.

His grand-children ſaw their grand-children and their grandfather at the ſame time.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Nov. 5. Laſt Sunday arrived here capt. Maſon, from Philadelphia, with lieutenants Charles Stuart and Arthur Roſe, of col. Fraſer's regiment of Highlanders, who left Quebec ſo late as the 20th of September, and ſay, when they left that place, "That one of his majeſty's frigates, commanded by captain Douglas, had fallen in with a French frigate, at anchor, either in the river or gulph of St. Lawrence, far

far within those limits from which the French are expressly excluded by the late treaty; that capt. Douglas desired the French commander to remove, but monsieur refused, whereupon capt. Douglas fired upon him, as he had acquainted him he should be obliged to do; that an engagement ensued, in which our captain proved victorious; and that the French frigate was ordered for England."

There is one Samuel Miller, in New Jersey, who has an orchard of fifty acres, on which he has 7000 peach trees, and 1000 apple trees; from which peach trees he makes this year (being the first of their bearing) 1100 barrels of juice; which it is said, will fetch him 8000l. York currency.

Capt. Andrew Lewis, in October, surprized a camp of Indians, at the head of the south part of Powtomack, in Virginia, scalped six of them, killed fifteen, and took from them all their arms and plunder, with the loss but of five men wounded.

Several parties of Indians continue their murders and ravages at the back of our settlements; yet many other bodies of these savages have been cut off.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

LAST Sunday evening, the first of January, at a quarter past seven o'clock, my worthy and ingenious friend, Mr. R. Ranger, informed me that he thought he discovered a comet in the left hand of Bootes; the clouds hindered us from obtaining a satisfactory view, that night, whether his conjecture was right or not; especially as the comet appeared in conjunction with the undermost star in the hand marked 1. But on Monday night, a little past seven, we were no longer in suspence about the reality of this unexpected visit from this stranger; for he advanced 7° or 7° 30′ towards the ninth star in the tail of Draco marked θ. The comet on the first of January, at a quarter past seven in the evening, was north, the altitude of it was about 14°; its declination 52°; right ascension 212°; latitude 59° north, longitude 29′.

South Petherton, Somersetshire, Jan. 3, 1764. I am, Your humble servant, J. K.

A letter addressed to the duke of D.——— and signed Brutus, concludes thus: "Suppose, my lord, it should have happened, that in the first year of the reign of George the Third, so much beloved by Tory converts, a parcel of lace from Flanders, with the picture of the young Pretender set round with diamonds inclosed in it, was brought to a person of the first distinction, through a mistake, occasioned by a very near similarity of title on the direction, and under the same mistake — it being candle-light — opened by him, but which was really directed to one of these new converts to loyalty, who has been rewarded with a place about his majesty's person — I say, my lord, if we should suppose such a thing to have happened, for I am far from saying that it has — what opinion can we entertain of those whigs, who are servile enough to draw tamely under an administration that introduced such men into power, or continues them in it? Other matters of a similar nature, were it necessary, might be produced. It is now publickly said, that the young Pretender himself came from Flanders to see the coronation, that he was in Westminster-hall during the ceremony, and in town two or three days before and after it, under the name of Mr. Brown; and being asked by a gentleman, who knew him abroad, how he durst venture hither, his answer was, "that he was very safe." But after having seen the duke of Devonshire struck out of the list of the privy counsellors, in the reign of a prince of the house of Hanover, every other turn in politics will cease to be surprising."

In compliance with the request of colonel James Robertson, deputy quarter-master-general, who sir Jeffery Amherst has appointed to the command of the troops in Florida and Louisiana, the following information has been given by the governor of South Carolina, to all whom it may concern: "That no taxes or duties whatever will be exacted upon goods, at any of the ports in Florida and Louisiana; no person will pretend to fix prices upon them; the market will be open and free, where the conveniency of the buyer and seller will determine the rates, without the interposition of authority; the importation and sale of spirituous liquors only is forbid. The masters of vessels will be subject to no port duties, but will get certificates and passes without fee or reward."

Extract of a Letter from Kingston, *in* Jamaica, *dated* Sept. 30.

"Wednesday between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, the powder magazine of fort Augusta at Musqueto Point (the best fortress we have in the island) blew up; which dreadful accident is generally believed to have been occasioned by lightning. The explosion was so great, and the blast so violent, that not a single stone of the foundation, or of the wall that surrounded it, could be observed on the place where it stood, and part of the ground whereon it was situated, is so blown up, as to form a large pond of upwards of 20 feet deep, 50 in breadth, and at least 100 in length; from whence many springs of water issue forth; most of the guns 24 pounders, on a bastion contiguous, were dismounted, part almost buried in the rubbish, and one of them carried more than 100 yards from the place. Within the fort everything was terribly disordered, the commandant's house, the officers barracks, a fine brick building, and all the small houses in and about the garrison were intirely torn to pieces

BRITISH MUSEUM


JOHN GLYNN
Esq.
Serjeant at Law.

pieces; a great number of men, women, children, and negroes, were killed and wounded within the work, and two ſoldiers far up the bay were killed, and ſome wounded at the diſtance of a mile.—Capt. Talbot, and lieut. capt. Dunbar with his lady, far advanced in her pregnancy, and enſign Keating of the 43d regiment, were taken out dead from under the ruins: Paymaſter lieut. Dunn, and lieut. Manſell, of the 74th regiment, were much bruiſed, and the latter is ſince dead. The whole of the killed by this accident are computed at about 30 white perſons, excluſive of 11 negroes: The loſs muſt have been much more, had not the barracks for the officers ſhelter'd thoſe of the ſoldiers, and very providentially the colonel, and a number of other officers, happened that day to be at Port-Royal, draughting men from the 74th to the 43d, as the former regiment is ordered home. —The magazine, together with the fort, were built by admiral Knowles, and eſteemed one of the compleateſt in the Weſt Indies; the walls of it were 16 feet wide.—The loſs ſuſtained, "excluſive of 2850 barrels of gunpowder, 'tis ſuppoſed will amount to upwards of 25,000l. ſterling.—The earth was felt greatly to ſhake for 10 miles around."

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant at Madeira, *Oct.* 25, *to* Robert Williamſon, *late Owner of the Ship* Robert *and* Betty, Thomas Cottiman, *maſter, bound from* Liverpool *to the new Settlements near* South Carolina.

"YOUR ſhip arrived at this port the 11th inſt. and took in here a freſh ſupply of wine, water, &c. On the 13th, about twelve at night, a ſtorm aroſe, and drove her from her anchors on a ledge of rocks, on the Eaſt-ſide of the harbour, about two, where ſhe was totally deſtroyed. Your ſupercargo, the captain, ſurgeon, and 195 perſons periſhed on board her. As they propoſed ſailing the next day, capt. Cottiman did not moor the ſhip but they let go a ſecond anchor as ſoon as the ſtorm came on. Dreadful was the ſcene; and the air reſounded with the ſhriek of ſo many men and womens cries, who could receive little aſſiſtance from the natives. We recovered ſixty dead bodies, mangled amongſt the rocks, which were ſewed up decently in coarſe linen, carried out of the harbour, and ſunk in the open ſea: No member of the proteſtant church being allowed a burial place on this iſland, notwithſtanding our connections with the Portugueſe.

Your chief mate, Mr. John Davis, was taken from a piece of the wreck, on Friday morning the 14th, very weak, much bruiſed and hurt, and has been very aſſiduous in ſaying what was poſſible from the wreck, and he deſerves to be taken notice of as a good ſea officer, and to be rewarded for his ſervices."

[This veſſel was the firſt fitted out from England ſince the ceding of Florida to the Britiſh government, and had 206 paſſengers, all proteſtant ſubjects on board; conſiſting chiefly of handicraftſmen and huſbandmen, with their wives and families, excluſive of the ſhip's company, and deſigned to ſettle part of the new intended colonies.]

A Method for making very good Lacque, *or* Varniſh, *in a Letter from* Paris.

THERE are three ſorts of Lacque. The fine Venice Lacque, the Columbine Lacque, and the Liquid Lacque. The firſt, notwithſtanding its name, is made at Paris; There are different methods of making it; but all troubleſome and very expenſive; the ſame may be ſaid reſpecting the making of the other two Lacques. The following proceſs is much more ſimple, and, yields, at a ſmaller expence, a very fine varniſh:

Take a very clear lye of pot-aſh, or tartar, add to it a very ſmall quantity of a ſolution of alum; put the lye into a very fine glaſs veſſel; take ſome powdered cochineal, which muſt be carefully ſewed into a linen bag, which ſtir about in the lye till no colour remains in it. That which is firſt extracted is beſt, and may be kept in a ſeparate glaſs. When the colour is all extracted, take ſome very clear alum water which pour on the lye, till the whole is curdled; it muſt then be filtred, and the varniſh purified.

MR. ſerjeant GLYN, having ſo generouſly and with ſuch nervous eloquence, appeared in the cauſe of liberty, (ſee p. 39, 673.) we have, with that gentleman's approbation, given our readers a portrait of him, taken from a painting lately finiſhed, and which is a very ſtrong likneſs: That likeneſs is not loſt in the engraving.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The preſent ſtate of Learning from Mr. Churchill's *poem, entitled,* The Author.

"—WHEN *Dulneſs* rears aloft her throne,
When *Lordly* vaſſals her wide empire own;
When wit, ſeduc'd by envy, ſtarts aſide
And baſely leagues with ignorance and pride;
What *now* ſhould tempt us, by falſe hopes miſled,
Learning's unfaſhionable paths to tread;

To bear thoſe labours, which our fathers bore,
That crown with-held, which they in triumph wore?
When with much pains the boaſted learning's got,
Tis an affront to thoſe who have it not.
In ſome it cauſes hate, in others fear,
Inſtructs our Foes to rail, our friends to ſneer.
With prudent haſte the worldly-minded fool
Forgets the little which he learn'd at ſchool;
The elder brother, to vaſt fortune born,
Looks on all ſcience with an eye of ſcorn;
Dependent brethren the ſame features wear,
And younger ſons are ſtupid as the Heir;
In ſenates, at the bar, in church, and ſtate,
Genius is vile, and learning out of date.
Is this—O death to think! is this the land
Where merit and reward went hand in hand?
Where heroes, parent-like, the poet view'd?—
By whom they ſaw their glorious deeds renew'd;
Where poets, true to honour, tun'd their lays,
And by their patrons ſanctify'd their praiſe?
Is this the land, where on our *Spencer*'s tongue,
Enamour'd of his voice, deſcription hung;
Where *Johnſon* rigid gravity beguil'd,
Whilſt Reaſon thro' her critic fences ſmil'd;
Where *Nature* liſt'ning ſtood, whilſt *Shakeſpear* play'd,
And wonder'd at the work herſelf had made?
Is this the land, where mindful of his charge
And office high, fair freedom walk'd at large;
Where, finding in our laws a ſure defence,
She mock'd at all reſtraints, but thoſe of ſenſe;
Where, health and honour trooping by her ſide
She ſpread her ſacred empire far and wide;
Pointed the way, affliction to beguile,
And bade the face of ſorrow wear a ſmile;
Bade thoſe, who dare obey the gen'rous call,
Enjoy her bleſſings, which *God* meant for all?
Is this land, where in ſome tyrant's reign,
When a weak, wicked miniſterial train,
The tools of pow'r, the ſlaves of int'reſt, plann'd,
Their country's ruin, and with bribes unman'd
Thoſe wretches, who ordain'd, in freedom's cauſe,
Gave up our liberties, and ſold our laws;
When, pow'r was taught by meanneſs where to go,
Nor dar'd to love the virtue of a foe;
When, like a lep'rous plague, from the foul head
To the foul heart her ſores corruption ſpread,
Her iron arm when ſtern oppreſſion rear'd,
And virtue, from her broad baſe ſhaken, fear'd
The ſcourge of vice; when impotent and vain,
Poor freedom bow'd the neck to ſlavery's chain?
Is this the land, where, in thoſe worſt of times,
The hardy poet raiſ'd his honeſt rhymes
To dread rebuke, and bade controulment ſpeak
In guilty bluſhes on the villain's cheek,
Bade pow'r turn pale, kept mighty rogues in awe
And made them fear the muſe, who fear'd not Law?
How do I laugh, when men of narrow ſouls,
Whom folly guides, and prejudice controuls;
Who, one dull drowſy track of buſineſs trod,
Worſhip their mammon, and neglect their God;
Who, breathing by one muſty ſet of rules,
Dote from the birth, and are by ſyſtem fools;
Who, form'd to dullneſs from their very youth,
Lies of the day prefer to goſpel truth;
Pick up their little knowledge from reviews,
And lay out all their ſtock of faith in news;
How do I laugh, when creatures, form'd like theſe,
Whom reaſon ſcorns, and I ſhould bluſh to please
Rail at all lib'ral arts, deem verſe a crime,
And hold not truth, as truth, if told in ryhme!
Gods! with what pride I ſee the titled ſlave,
Who ſmarts beneath the ſtroke which ſatire gave,
Aiming at eaſe, and with diſhoneſt art
Striving to hide the feelings of his heart!
How do I laugh, when with affected air,
(Scarce able thro' deſpite to keep his chair,
Whilſt on his trembling lip pale anger ſpeaks,
And the chaf'd blood flies mounting to his cheeks)
He talks of conſcience, which good men ſecures,
From all thoſe evil moments guilt endures,
And ſeems to laugh at thoſe, who pay regard
To the wild ravings of a frantic bard!
'*Satire*, whilſt envy and ill-humour ſway
'The mind of man, muſt always make her way;
'Nor to a boſom, with diſcretion fraught,
'Is all her malice worth a ſingle thought.
'The Wiſe have not the will, nor fools the pow'r
'To ſtop her headſtrong courſe; within the hour,
'Left to herſelf, ſhe dies; oppoſing ſtriſe,
'Gives her freſh vigour, and prolongs her life.
'All things her prey, and ev'ry man her aim,
'I can no patent for exemption claim,
'Nor would I wiſh to ſtop that harmleſs dart,
'Which plays around, but cannot wound my heart:
'Tho' pointed at myſelf *be ſatire* free;
'To her 'tis pleaſure, and no pain to me.'
Diſſembling wretch! hence to the ſtoic ſchool,
And there amongſt thy brethren play the fool;
There unrebuk'd, theſe wild vain doctrines preach;
Lives there a man, whom ſatire cannot reach?
Lives there a man, who calmly can ſtand by,
And ſee his conſcience ripp'd with ſteady eye?
When *ſatire* flies abroad on falſhood's wing,
Short is her life indeed, and dull her ſting;
But when to truth ally'd, the wound ſhe gives
Sinks deep, and to remoteſt ages lives.
When in the tomb thy pamper'd fleſh ſhall rot
And e'en by friends thy mem'ry be forgot,

Still

Still ſhalt thou live, recorded for thy crimes,
Live in her page, and ſtink to after times."

FIDELITY.

FIDELITY, though now no more,
Was highly prais'd in days of yore,
With tory, whig, or any one,
An upright, firm companion;
Whether dull mortals turn'd her out,
Or whether ſhe miſtook her rout,
The nymph no curious ſearch could find
Among the haunts of human kind,
But to the world's diſgrace and coſt,
Th'unhappy fugitive was loſt;
In vain, the papers advertiſe
Her name, apparel, ſhape, and ſize;
In vain through ev'ry market town,
The cryer bawl'd it up and down.
Reward was offer'd all in vain,
None bring the Wand'rer back again.
At length mere accident betray'd
The lurking of the baniſh'd Maid:
—Where can you gueſs the nymph was found?
In kennel with the yelping hound,
For men ſhe ſaw were apes and hogs,
And none were *faithful* brutes but dogs.

R. L.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Dec 3. ADMIRAL ſir George Pocoke, was married to the widow of commodore Digby Dent—Hon. Charles Hamilton, to Miſs Agnes Cockburn—Col. Munſter, to Miſs Pratt—14. Viſcount Boyle eldeſt ſon of the earl of Shannon, to Miſs Ponſonby—15. Philip Allen, Eſq; to Miſs Carteret, a 10,000l. fortune—Philip Fonnereau, Eſq; to Miſs Parker—Robert Mayne, Eſq; to Miſs Knight, a 30,000l. fortune.

Lately. John Bullock, Eſq; member for Malden, to Miſs Lant—John Barker, Eſq; to Miſs Watkinſon, a 15000l. fortune—Henry Sayer, Eſq; to Miſs Collyer—Nicholas Aſhton, Eſq; to Miſs Philpott—Love Parry, Eſq; to Miſs Lewis—Dr. Grant, to Miſs Raper—Geo. Robinſon, Eſq; to Miſs Cheſter.

Dec. 14. Lady of John Luther, Eſq; was delivered of a daughter—Viſcounteſs Weymouth, of a daughter—Lady of the bp. of St. Davids of a ſon—20. Viſcounteſs Bolingbroke, of a ſon and heir—21. Lady of Henry Shiffner, Eſq; of a ſon—Lady Webb of a daughter—28. Lady Stanley, of a daughter.

Lately. Lady of Timothy Caſwall, Eſq; of a daughter—Mrs. Salvador, of a ſon and heir—Lady of Charles Williams Eſq; of a daughter—Counteſs of Egmont, of a daughter—Lady of lord George Lenox, of a ſon—Lady Dixon Dyke, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Nov. 14. JOHN Hawkins, Eſq; commiſſary and paymaſter of artillery, in N. America—18. Major Robert Blakeney, brother of lord Blakeney—19. Mr. Benj. Bower, of Holt, in Dorſetſhire, remarkable for his bulk. He weighed 34 ſtone and ½.

Dec. 8. Mr. Banks, clerk of the Goldſmiths company—21. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, in Yorkſhire, bart.—The counteſs of Abingdon—Miſs Leighton, eldeſt daughter of gen. Leighton—24. Lady of ſir Francis Blake Delaval, bart.—25. Tho. Edmondes, of Cowbridge, in Glamorganſhire, Eſq;—Dr. Gariand of Lynn, in Norfolk—26 Rev. Dr. Bolton, dean of Carliſle—28. Lady of ſir John Cartwright, knight, and alderman—Alexander Hamilton, Eſq; poſt-maſter general for Scotland—29. Mrs Whichcote, wife of the member for Lincolnſhire—30. Richard Blount, Eſq; alderman of Vintry ward, and a ſheriff of this city—John Symonds, Eſq; member for Hereford—William King, L.L.D. principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, the celebrated orator—John Craſter, of Craſter, in Northumberland, Eſq;

Lately. Jeffery Alcock, Eſq; one of the ſheriffs of Norwich—John Twiſleton, Eſq; formerly in the army—Robert Fife, of Broxbourn, Eſq;—Richard Greathead, of St. Kitts Eſq; and four hours after him, his lady—Lady Dyke, of Kent—Lady Hickman—Charles Portales, Eſq; who was once chief commiſſary under admiral Shovel—Robert Holford, Eſq; of the council at Bombay—Colonel Delabene, an old officer—Henry Wells, of Bambridge, Hants, Eſq;—Mrs. Coates, only daughter of the late celebrated Mr. Cheſelden—John Jacob Heldt, Eſq; an eminent merchant—Jane Blake, of Northweeds, in Yorkſhire, aged 144—Baron de Weſſenſtein governor of Bon, who ſerved at the ſiege of Vienna, in 1683, aged 100—The famous general, count Seckendorf, aged 91.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Nov. 29. Gregory Sharpe, L. L. D. is appointed maſter of the Temple, in the room of Dr. Nicolls, deceaſed.

St. James's Dec. 11. Charles Tarrant, D. D. is appointed dean of Carliſle, in the room of Dr. Bolton, deceaſed.

From the reſt of the Papers.

REV. John Gibſon, M. A. is preſented to the rectory of Rombaldkirk, in Yorkſhire—Mr. Wheatley, to the rectory of Uppingbourne, Berks—Mr. Saltern, to the rectory of Monk-leigh, Devon—Mr. Garlick to the vicarage of Warmfield, in Cambridgeſhire—Dr. Chapman, to the living of Naveſtoke, Eſſex—Mr. Baker, to the living of Little-Hendreth, Berks—Mr. Wells, to the rectory of Letcomb-Baſſet, Berks—Mr. Garth, to the vicarage of Handley, in Worceſterſhire—Mr. Weſton, to a prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral—Mr. Innis to the vicarage of Aylmer, Berks—Mr. Blagden, to the rectory of Singleton cum Charlton, in Suſſex—Dr. Parker, to the rectory of St. James's Weſtminſter—Mr. Harris, to the rectory of Preſtwick, cum Oldham, in Lancaſhire—Mr. Smith, to the rectory of Little Waltham, Eſſex—

Mr. Henry Brown to the vicarage of Bladington, in Glouceſterſhire—Mr. Dipe, to the vicarage of Croxall, &c. in Cambridgeſhire—Mr. Brickendon, to the rectory of Cowley, in Glouceſterſhire—Mr. Watſon, to the vicarage of Middleton Tyers, in Yorkſhire—Mr. Tunſtall, to the vicarage of Broad Leigh, Hants—Mr. Freeman, to the rectory of Old Romney, Kent—Mr. Conway, to the rectory of Upconnington, in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Harry Lee, is elected warden of Wincheſter college, worth 700l. *per annum.*

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals to enable the Rev. Richard Willes, M. A. to hold the rectory of Bennington, with the vicarage of Coring-Ham, in Lincolnſhire—Mr. Middleton, to hold the vicarages of Llandrillo and St. George, in Denbighſhire—Lawrence Bourne M. A to hold the rectory of Aſhover, with the vicarage of Dronefield, in Derbyſhire—Mr. Chetwood, to hold the rectories of Ramſden Bellhouſe and Stock Harward Eſſex—Dr. Reeve, to hold the rectories of Middleton Stoney and Goddington, in Oxfordſhire—Mr. Hotham, to hold the vicarages of Northall, in Middleſex, and Abbot's Aſhton, Bucks—Dr. Manning, to hold the rectories of Godalming and Alton Chenys, in Surry.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. James's, Nov. 9. William Fawkener, Eſq; is appointed one of the clerks of the privy council.

Whitehall, Dec. 13. Col. Edward Hervey, is appointed adjutant-general.

From the reſt of the Papers.

FRANCIS Buller, Eſq; is appointed groom porter—Dugall Campbell, Eſq; maſter of the revels, in Scotland—Earl of Corke and Orrery, high ſteward of the univerſity of Oxford—Joſeph Yates, Eſq; a judge of the King's Bench, and knighted—Sir Fletcher Norton Attorney General—William de Grey, Eſq; Sollicitor General—Counſellor Blakiſton, Sollicitor General to the queen—Charles Coote, Eſq; a knight of the bath—Major Robert Fletcher, knighted.

B—NKR—TS.

JAMES Pearce of Plymouth, Grocer.
Joel Sanger, of New Sarum Chandler.
James Haſſall of the Showell in Staffordſhire, Vintner.
Edward Hore, of Wapping, Wharfinger.
William Judd, of Caſtle Alley, Broker.
John Andrews, and John Emmott, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, Taylors.
Robert Doughty, of Briſtol, Linen-draper.
Robert Doughty and Richard Tudball, of Briſtol, Linen-drapers.
Thomas Uſher, of Lawrence-Lane, Merchant.
Lawrence Boyd and Joſeph Robertſon of London, Merchants.
William Pye, of Falmouth, Merchant.
James Dolman, of Deptford, Merchant.
Robert Skeen, of Weſtminſter, Shoemaker.
John Blackell, of London, Merchant.
John Grattan, of London, Merchant.
John Merryman, of the Minories, Cabinet maker.
John Raban, of London, Merchant.
Richard Snow, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, Merchant.
Rodolph Hobbs, of Stratford, Surgeon and Apothecary.
Robert Blyth, of Norwich, Carpenter.
William Angle, of Darlington, Woolen-draper.
Francis Eveleigh, of St. Philip and Jacob, in Glouceſterſhire, Cornfactor.
William Wallis, of Gracechurch-ſtreet, Stationer.
Abraham Ellery, of Rood Lane, Merchant.
Maurice Savage, of Briſtol, Merchant.
John William Pollman, of London, Merchant.
William Targant, of Briſtol, Linen-Draper.
William Prockter, of Walmerſley, Lancaſhire Bays maker.
John Crowther, of Cornhill, China-man.
Thomas Smith, of Kennington-Common, Victualler.
Philip James May, of Bethnal-Green road, Pavior.
Thomas Criſp, Nicholas Criſp, and Edward Criſp, of London, Merchants, Jewellers and partners.
George Sibley, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, Merchant.
Thomas Martin, of Skercoat in Yorkſhire, Merchant.
Thomas Robertſon of Whitehaven, Merchant.
James Dundas, of Liverpool, Grocer.
Richard Williams, of St. James's, Victualler.
Henry Miles, of Lancaſter court, Taylor.
William Flint, of Tooley ſtreet, Haberdaſher.
Abraham Spence, of London, Merchant.
William Dalpratt, of Briſtol, Merchant.
Gabriel Green, of Norwich, Grocer.
Edward Lambley, of Weſt-Smithfield, Innholder.
John Shippen of Sheffield, Linen draper
Peter How, John Younger and John Wilkinſon, of Whitehaven, Merchants and copartners.
William Swinton, of St. Martin's in the fields, Dealer.
Auguſtine Peking, of Darlington, Grocer.
Stephen Cooms, of Frome Selwood, Clothier.
Sarah Reeve, of Farnham, Maltſter.
Richard Reeve, of Boteſdale, Suffolk, Surgeon.
Henry Fiſhwick, of Bolton in the Moors, Chapman.
Thomas Field, of Caſtle Street, Leatherſeller.
Tho. Watſon, of Nicholas lane, Hoſier.
Alexander Dawſon, of St, Clements Danes, Victualler.
Tho. Briggs, of Eccleſhill, in Yorkſhire, Blackſmith.
Geo. Thomſon, of Bow lane, Merchant.
John Charles Saulnier, of Broad-ſtreet, Merchant.
John Doran, of Swithin's Balley, Merchant.
Samuel Tolſry, of Cheapſide, Linen draper.
Thomas Pope, of Fordinbridge, Tanner.
William Coleman, of Grays-inn Lane, Coachmaker.
William Weale, of Cheapſide, Linen draper.
John Poppleton, of Boar's Head court, Warehouſe man.
Zachary Hubberſty, of Kirkby Kendal, Scrivener.
John Parker, of Shackleton, in Yorkſhire, Merchant
Thomas Chapman, of London, and Eleazer, Webſter, of Halliſax, Merchants.
Thomas Reeves, of Towerhill, merchant.
Archibald Owens, of Bath Linen draper.
John Elderton, of Lambeth, Boat builder.
William Danell, of Cannon ſtreet, upholder.
Robert Williamſon, of Liverpool, Merchant.
Japhet Darby, of Liverpool, Merchant.
John Blyth, of Stepney, Saleſman.
Edward Latus, of Bell Alley, Farrier.
Robert Leather, of Thrall ſtreet, Spittlefields, Silk Throwſter.

Alterations in the Liſt of Parliament.

BIſhop's-Caſtle, Geo. Clive, Eſq; in the room of Francis Child, Eſq; deceaſed.

Brecon, Capt. Morgan, in the room of T. Morgan, Eſq; preferred.

Eſſex. Mr. Luther, in the room of Mr. Harvey, deceaſed.

Kent. Sir Brook Bridges, in the room of Sir Wyndham Knatchbull Wyndham.

Monmouthſhire. Thomas Morgan, Eſq; in the room of William Morgan, Eſq; deceaſed.

Newport

Newport, Mr. de Gray, rechoſen on promotion.
Newcaſtle Under-line. Thomas Gilbert, Eſq; in the room of the earl Waldegrave.
Plimpton. Mr. Ourry in the room of Mr. Treby, deceaſed.
Saltaſh. Hon. Auguſtus Hervey, in the room of Mr. Clevland, deceaſed.
Taviſtock. Richard Neville Neville, Eſq; rechoſen on promotion.
Wigan. Sir Fletcher Norton, rechoſen on promotion.

BILLS of Mortality, from Oct. 25, to Dec. 27.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males 1403	2718	Males 2051	4141
Females 1315		Females 2090	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years	1326	Within the Walls	358
Between 2 and 5	422	Witho. the walls	1016
5 and 10 —	202	Mid. and Surry	2075
10 and 20 —	155	City&Sub. Weſt.	692
20 and 30 —	307		4141
30 and 40 —	411		
40 and 50 —	404		
50 and 60 —	331	Weekly, Nov. 1,	384
60 and 70 —	275	8,	478
70 and 80 —	181	15,	362
80 and 90 —	87	22,	493
90 and 100 —	18	29,	511
100 and upwards	1	Dec. 6,	564
	4141	13,	480
		20,	484
		27,	380
			4141

Wheaten Peck Loaf, wt. 17 lb. 6oz. 1s. 11d.

A General BILL *of all the Chriſtenings and Burials in* London, *from* Dec. 14, 1762, *to* Dec. 13, 1763.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	7761	Males	13147
Females	7572	Females	12996
	15133		26143

Decreaſed in the Burials this Year 183.

Died under 2 years of age		—	8200
Between 2 and	5	—	2963
5 and	10	—	1346
10 and	20	—	996
20 and	30	—	2144
30 and	40	—	2404
40 and	50	—	2536
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